"ROAD TO RUIN."
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V. NO. 146 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bootle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL.
Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long and short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up-Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Six Edward Sassoon, Bart (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh, Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank Ltd.)

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 3½ per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE
SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up ..... Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.

General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

EASTERN HOTEL.

13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.

Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.

Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BLACK TWILL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mulji Jetha Market, Kandewoo Gully, by order of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. A. Mayar and Co.

7 bales each 40 pieces black Twill 52 yards No. B6.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the top floor, "Clarke House," Wodehouse Road, opposite Hotel Majestic, very valuable and handsome mohoganized household furniture made to order, by Roberts, Devji Canji, and others, such as dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich and rare old China vases, plates, and jars, etc., very rich ivory ornaments, solid silver vases, marble busts, rich pictures, Persian and Indian carpets, electric lamps, and fans, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, fancy vases and tables ornaments, glass door show cases, writing tables, office chairs, book cases, brass double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing tables, dressing chest of drawers, open carved screens, teapoys, and chicks, marble figures, old arms and ivory spears, etc., etc. The property of N. A. Dhalamsi, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria.

By order of the Commissioner of Police:—

4 Bay Australian Walers.

2 Prison Vans.

2 sets of single harness and 2 sets of double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, NAGDEVI OR BUTCHER STREET, DOCTOR STREET, MUTTON STREET AND KHETWADY BACK ROAD.

SUIT NO. 697 of 1911

Chand Ebrahim and another ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
Fatmaboo, widow and others ..... Defendants

Under instructions from Messrs. R. F. Mulla and A. M. Madan the special commissioners appointed in the above suit, by an order dated 2nd October 1916, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction on the respective premises the undermentioned immoveable properties, on the respective days and times mentioned below:—

On WEDNESDAY the 18th day of July 1917, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises. All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street also known as Bangree Bazar Street without the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West by a passage on or towards the North by a passage and on or towards the South by the property of Memon Mahomed Bin Haji Futta and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1944 and the said messuages and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 33-34 and Street Nos. 190 to 202 and 1-2-3-4.

On THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, 1917 at 4-30 p.m. on the premises. All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 144 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 224 and Street No. 88 and bearing New Survey No. 2005 and which all premises are situate at and on the West side of Nagdevi Street otherwise known as Butcher Street or Kasai Moholla in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street or Butcher Street or Kasai Moholla, on or towards the North by the property of Karrimbhoy Jalalbhai, on or towards the West by Sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhai.

On FRIDAY, the 20th day of July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or shed standing thereon situate lying and being at Doctor Street without the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 70 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Doctor Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Hanif Bhaccay and on or towards the South by the house of Ismail Soobedar and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1415, New No. 8580, Old Survey No. 1118 and New Survey No. 4219 and the said messuages and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7097 and Street No. 226.

On MONDAY the 23rd day of July 1917, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly newly assessed and partly Sanadi land together with the messuages tenements buildings or sheds standing thereon situate lying and being at Mutton Street also known as Gulam Mahomed Shaik Street without the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 543 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Mutton Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Ismail Jiwanji and on or towards the South by the property of Hasanji Adamji and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1504-3109 and 782, New Nos. 16691-10007-7947, Old Survey Nos. 953 and 1/953 and New Survey Nos. 2/4372 and 4372 and the said messuages and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7150-7151 and Street No. 82 to 92.

On TUESDAY the 24th day of July 1917 at 4-30 p.m. on the premises. All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land containing by admeasurement 781 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwady Back Road on Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7379 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2153, 2154, Street No. 121-123 and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Hebtulla Tyabjee, on or towards the North by the property of Parshotam Kala, on or towards the West by the property of Khanderao Morarji and on or towards the South by the Khetwady Back Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 23 Churchgate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 20th June 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by ordo of Messrs. Abdul Aziz and Bros., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Seth Sukrabhai Motilal.

20 cases Japanese camphor each containing 80 tins. each tin weighing ½ lb., each tin containing 24 bundles and each tin containing 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 21st June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich Seasoned Blackwood Indian Carved Furniture, such as Old Seasoned Blackwood Indian Carved Wardrobe with Figures of Gods, Lady's Devonporte, Lady's Work Table, also specially selected and made to order Household furniture by Well-known Makers, such as Very Rich Drawing and Reading Room, Silk Tapestry Lined Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Silver Show Cases, Roll Top Office Table, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano by Newfeld, Rich Hornless Pathephones, and Gramophones with selected Records, Ensign English Roll Film, Camera, Hamond Typewriter, Silver Sprays, Very Rich Chesterfield Chairs, Camera Lenses, Old Curiosities, Ceiling Fan, etc., etc.

TO-MORRAW THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, very rich seasoned blackwood Indian carved furniture such as old seasoned, blackwood Indian carved wardrobe, with figures of Gods, Lady's Devonporte, Lady's work tables, centre tables, jardineer stands, etc., etc., and also specially selected and made-to-order household furniture by well-known makers such as dining table, Louis pattern mirrored sideboards, English designed dining chairs, very rich drawing and reading rooms silk tapestry lined complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistic handsome silver cabinets, silver show cases, revolving office table, sweet-toned cottage piano by Newfeld, English hornless Pathephone and gramophone, with selected English records, rich teapoys, mirrored hat stands, rich brass antique ornaments, brass flower pots, rich pictures, very rich double and single almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top washing tables, old China, vases, rich Chesterfield chairs, ensign English roll film camera, camera lenses, old curiosities, hand sewing machine, Hamond typewriter, ceiling fan, rich glass porcelain and platedware, wearing apparels, trouser stretcher, etc. etc.

The property of Captain W. S. Fraser, I.M.S., and others including the effects of the late Mr. Gibbons by order of the Administrator-General of Bengal.

At 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the property of other gentlemen.

1 sea spring Karachi Built Vis-a-Vis with chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.

1 English Circular Glass fronted Brougham.

1 4 cylinder, 5 seated Mass Motor Car thoroughly overhauled in perfect order.

1 4 cylinder, 5 seated Singer Motor Car in running order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1917.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak, Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .. .. .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country .. .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

COLLEGE STUDENTS.—Economise; buy BOOKS from ECONOMIC BOOK DEPOT. LOWEST PRICES. Orders supplied at customers' address. Trial requested. Grant Road. 8591

LOCKS of best Aligarh make of the Pioneer Lockworks, under expert European supervision in use by Govt. Treasuries, Irrigations, P. W. D.s all over India, Indian Railways, Govt. Offices, Godowns, Factories, also good for Office and household uses. For orders apply to R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED GUARDIANS to APPLY for Prospectus of the National Medical College of India, Fee Rs. 3 only per month. Teaches the full course. Scholarships offered Rs. 50 and 40 (matrics) 30 and 25 (non-matrics). Apply to DEAN, 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. 8114

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucederma and patches etc Perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDCINE STORE, 77. Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 695

HOUSE AGENTS.—RATHI BROS. & Co.—Estate, Loan, and House Agents. Properties to let and for sale, in Bombay and in the mofussil.

For particulars apply:—

22, Church Gate Street, Fort.

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

ARE YOU IN THE MARKET FOR A TYPEWRITER? If so, we will sell you the machine of your choice. We do not try to dictate what machine you shall purchase. We cheerfully give you any information you may desire and guarantee satisfaction. We carry in stock all the leading Makes and can serve you promptly. We give a written Guarantee with every machine we sell. Our prices place the machines within the reach of all. We can make you a saving of from thirty-five to sixty per cent. on the original price. Investigate to-day.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—STUDENTS to apply sharp to the Proprietors, Tutorial Cambridge Classes, Engineer Buildings, Princess Street, for admission in the Senior Cambridge, Matric, Previous, and Ladies classes. Matric results:—13 out of 15 passed (including lady students). Terms moderate, time convenient for all. 8577

MISCELLANEOUS

STRANGE SECRET.—How to tell it people tell you the truth or not. *Valuable Secret* Mailed for annas eight only. Address STRAN-SA-KRET, Bombay 7. 8592

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Agents for Swadeshi Black Japan and Phenyle, c/o. R. G. Poojani, Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonja, Building, Post No. 9. 8559

WANTED.—A TUTOR, Graduate or undergraduate for a boy of VII St. Strong in mathematics and Sanskrit. Apply Box No. 895 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8589

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE to correspond in Gujrati and English and to keep accounts, to typewrite and do out-of-door work. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8574

WANTED—In an electrical firm, an intelligent and hard-working man to manage office works. The one, having previous experience in the line, will be preferred. Apply sharp to Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8572

WANTED—A CHEMIST, B.A., M.A., or B.Sc. for a manufacturing concern. Failed students with good experience may be taken. Communicate your terms, etc., to G. N. POTDAR, Esq., Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay. 8583

GENTLEMAN proceeding France shortly wishes to speak French colloquially under French lady or gentleman within shortest possible time. State lowest terms to Box No. 892, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8585

WANTED—A competent influencial Canvasser in mill store, chemicals, and sizing ingredients. Apply with testimonials and expecting salary to Box No. 893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8587

WANTED.—One expert MOTOR MECHANIC, knowing turning and fitting works must be able to repair any make of car and put it in working order. Apply with testimonials and salary expected, to Box No. 894 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8588

WANTED—For a large Spinning and Weaving Mill Office in Bombay a competent ASSISTANT to the SECRETARY. Apply with copies of testimonials, Box No. 875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8521

WANTED—A retired experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for an up-country mill. Apply with terms to Box No. 880, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8541

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT wanted by European Firm in Bombay for Ironmongery and China and Glass business. Experienced hands only should apply. Good salary to capable hand. Apply, Box No. 896 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8590

WANTED in a Hindu Family a GUJARATI MATRICULATE not under 25, to do the duties of a clerk including shopping and supervising household work in general. Salary Rs. 30 per month with free quarters and food. Apply Box No. 882, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8546

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of an INSPECTOR to take charge of an Instrument and General Repair Shop at Khargpur, employing about 180 workmen. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications, with free quarters. Only applications from men who have a thorough mechanical training in accurate machine and fitting work and who are used to working with Micrometer gauges will be considered. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT. Electrical Branch, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Khargpur. 8565

WANTED.—1. FOREMAN, for wood section, must be well up in Cabinet making and Coach building, Upholstery and Painting etc.; 2. DRAUGHTSMAN, with varied and practical experience in general and Mechanical Engineering; 3. STOREKEEPER with thorough experience in an Engineering or Railway Workshop and general Book-keeping, and organization thereof. Preference will be given to applicants who know HINDI as well. Apply by 30th June stating experience and salary required, to

B. B. PAGNIS, L. A. A.,
Manager,
State Workshops,
Gwalior.
9th June, 1917. 8469

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of PRINCIPAL HOLKAR COLLEGE, Indore, and will be received up to the 31st July, 1917. The pay of the post will be Rs. 800-40-1,200 per month. Special qualification for lecturing on History and English language and literature up to the B.A. standard is necessary. Candidates are requested to apply to the undersigned stating (1) Name, (2) Nationality, (3) Age, (4) Academic qualification (5) Special qualification in History and English (6) Quality and length of experience as a Professor or Principal, (7) Knowledge of games and sports. Copies of testimonials should be sent. HOME MINISTER HOLKAR STATE, Indore, C. I.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERK for office work Must know typing. Apply in writing stating salary required to Box No. 891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8582

WANTED—A TYPIST, who could read Gujarati documents. Salary Rs. 25 and promotion according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8573

WANTED

WANTED—A HINDU TENANT for the ground floor of a house, situated at the corner of Damer Lane, opposite French Bridge, Bombay. 8577

WANTED—To purchase Gin and Press. Apply AKBAR PRESS Co., Ismail Building, Bombay. 8363

WANTED—One Second hand LANCASHIRE BOILER in good condition 30' x 7'; working pressure 125 lbs. or more. Apply stating make, age, and price required to Box No 884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8551

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 3,50,000 at 4 per cent. per annum for raising a building on a most prominent plot of ground in Bombay, valued at Rs. 2,25,000. Both the plot and the building so erected will be pledged as a security till the sum is paid. Apply sharp to Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8578

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—OLD BOILERS, SCRATCH IRON. Apply AKBAR PRESS Co., Ismail Building, Bombay. 8364

FOR SALE—Residential Building No. 17 VILLA MARIA, Cavel. For particulars please apply to SOUZA and FERNANDES, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 8579

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—50 tons of Finished and Unfinished Leather Pieces. Chrome and Bark Tanned. Suitable for making Sandals Cheap Shoes, soles, Stiffeners, etc. Prices ranging from one anna to rupee one per lb. THE CHROME LEATHER COMPANY, Pallavaram, S. I. Ry. 8510

FOR SALE—(1) A very handsome trotting Black WALER COB, 7 years, 14-3, broken to both the saddles and harness; price Rs. 750. (2) A BAY WALER GELDING. 7 years old, 16-2, broken to single and double harness; price Rs. 700. (3) A BAY WALER GELDING, 8 years old, broken to single and double harness; price Rs. 750. (4) A very handsome fast trotting strong ARAB GELDING, 14-2, 6 years old; price Rs. 700. (5) A PALANQUIN OFFICE SHIGRAM in very good order; price Rs. 475. (6) A very cheap HORSE, about 14-3, 8 years old, broken to saddle, will make a good hack; price Rs. 150. (7) The above HORSES can be seen at Messrs. R. SCOTT and Co., Gowalia Tank. 8575

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—To Hindus only, flats on Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpatty Road. 8567

DEOLALI "CAMP VIEW"—TO LET from 1st July next. Apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o the "Chronicle" office, Medows Street.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for contract for five years commencing on the 23rd March, 1918, for the Manufacture, supply and retail sale of Country Spirit in the Bhopal State in Central India. The yearly sales amount to about 60,000 proof gallons. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the REVENUE MINISTER, Bhopal. 8493

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

CONFEDERACY OF 100 TICKETS OF WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

(TICKETS RS. 10 EACH).

CONFEDERACY divided into 500 shares of Rs. 2 each share available up to 1st July, 1917, from—

Messrs. A. F. MARTIN & Co.,
Girgaum Road, Bombay, No. 2.

N. B.—Ten lots of confederacy tickets of 100 tickets each have been already sold. Lots 11 to 20 are now available.

We furnish to every shareholder the share certificate with original numbers. 8570

PUBLIC NOTICES

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATES.

LOST five Share Certificates from No. 1287 to No. 1291, both inclusive, of Badham Pile and Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Chunilal Harilal Vakil. Anybody having claim on them, must apply to the Company within a fortnight as the Company will issue to the undersigned new Certificates after that time.

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL.
19-6-17. 8580

LOST.

ONE PUCCA RECEIPT No. 20 of the SHOLAPUR MILLS, half share No. 43, standing in the name of Gulabji Naikin daughter Muktamsab. The person, who has found it kindly return it to the following address.

CHUNILAL VIRCHAND,
Sharebroker,
Sharebazar, Bombay.
8584

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS quoting rates for the supply of 17 pairs of animals required for municipal carts for one year commencing from the date of contract are invited.

12 pairs of buffaloes.
5 pairs of bullocks.

Tender should be sent to the undersigned only accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 100 on or before 25th June, 1917. Terms of contract can be seen in the office.

S. S. BILGRAMI,
President.
Kurla Municipality.
Kurla, 18-6-17. 8576

NOTICE.

MY WIFE NANCY ANTHONY having left my protection from the 3rd June, 1917, I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by her.

J. H. ANTHONY.
Bombay, 16th June, 1917. 8547

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Medical practitioners holding qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom, for temporary Commissions in the Indian Medical Service.

The improved terms of service sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, allow of candidates accepting liability for (a) *general service in India or abroad;* (b) *for service in India only, (including Burma), but not Aden.*

A.—*For general service or abroad,* pay while in India Rs. 420 per mensem, or if in officiating charge of a regiment Rs. 450 per mensem. While out of India or on field service, £1-4-0 a day.

Outfit allowance of Rs. 600, if all spent in India, and a gratuity of £60 on completion of each term of 12 months approved service.

B.—*For service in India only,* pay Rs. 350 per mensem with charge allowance if admissible. Outfit allowance of Rs. 300.

In both cases wound pensions and gratuities and family pensions and gratuities are admissible.

Applications or inquiries should be addressed to:—

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Indian Medical Service,
Civil Secretariat,
Simla.

H. F. CLEVELAND, Colonel, I.M.S.,
Deputy Director-General,
Indian Medical Service.
Simla, 1-6-17. 8388

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7000

NOTICE.

WANTED.—For permanent employment in the Rajpipla State Public Works Department.

2. OVERSEERS on Rs. 60 per mensem rising to Rs. 100 at Rs. 10, Rs. 10, for the first two years, and Rs. 20 after five years' of approved services.

1 SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 40 per mensem rising to Rs. 60 at Rs. 5, Rs. 5, for the first two years and Rs. 10 after five years' approved services.

1 QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 60 per mensem for the office of the Executive Engineer.

Only those Overseers and Sub-Overseers who have long and thorough experience of practical work and are able to hold charge of Sub-divisions, and those Accountants, who have previous experience, should apply stating age, caste and qualifications with testimonials, if any, which will not be returned. The appointments will be probationary for a year which will be confirmed on approved services.

The applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th July, 1917.

MAGANLAL D. DHRUVA,
L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Rajpipla State.
Nandod, 12th June, 1917. 8542

PUBLIC NOTICES.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED—SIGNALLERS for H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited. Only passed signallers need apply. Salary Rs. 15 to 20 per mensem according to qualifications.

Apply to:—

G. PEDDIE,
Traffic Manager,
N. B. S. Railways,
Secunderabad.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Secunderabad Deccan,
14th June, 1917. 8553

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Notice appearing in the "Sanj Vartman" and other papers of 13th June, 1917, over the signature of Messrs. Soonderdas and Co., as Attorneys for Zaveri Dewji Malji, we are instructed by our client, Zaveri Canji Malji to inform all concerned that it was after having satisfied the caste at Mahuva through RAO BAHADUR LALSHANKER UMIASHANKER, that BABU alias HIMATLAL, belonged to the PARAJIA SONI, caste and with sanction of the said caste that the said Babu alias Himatlal was taken by our client in adoption after having duly performed the necessary ceremonies (Dattak Kriya) in that behalf.

The said ceremony (Dattak Vidhan) was performed so far back as in March, 1911, and notwithstanding full knowledge of it the said Devji Malji has now after a lapse of six years come forward to say that the said adoption is not according to Shastras or law, which he has no right to do. We are instructed to say that the aforesaid action of the said Devji Malji is taken out of jealousy and with a view to hurt our said client's feelings.

Our client, Zaveri Kanji Malji, has been separate in food from the said Devji Malji for the last thirty-six years and although they were carrying on business as partners for some time thereafter, the partnership was also dissolved eighteen years ago. The property which our client possesses is his self-acquired property and he is entitled to dispose of it either by a Will or in any other way he likes and neither the said Devji Malji nor his descendants have any right or claim to the same.

We are therefore instructed to hereby inform the said Devji Malji and all others concerned that the said Devji Malji has no claim whatsoever in the property of our said client and that our client has full right to give his property to his said adopted son and that no one has any concern with the same.

We are further instructed to say that notwithstanding the fact that the said adoption has been accepted by the Parajia Soni for the last six years, if any one relying on misleading statements made by the said Devji Malji, will make any movement against our clients, our client will adopt such legal proceedings against such persons as he may be advised.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1917.

MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for Zaveri Canji Malji,
No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.
8586

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir MAHOMED YUSUF, Knight, has contracted to lease the property belonging to him and described in the Schedule below to our client with an option to our client to purchase the same.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement, or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims if any will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that alienated village of Borele granted by the Honourable the United Company of Merchants Trading in the East Indies (together with other villages) to Dhakji Dadaji his heirs and assigns by a Deed of Grant dated the 14th day of December 1825 situated within the District of Trombay in the Island of Salsette in the Thana Zilla in the Registration Sub-District of the Sub-Registrar of Kurla and bounded on the East by the village of Deoner, on the West partly by the village of Warowlee and partly by the village of Chembur, on the North by the village of Ghatkoper and on the south by the said village of Warowlee and containing by admeasurement according to the Survey Settlement which came into force in the year 1886 five hundred and thirty-eight acres seven and a half gunthas as follows:—

Class of Land.	Total area acres	gunthas	Kharaba land acres	gunthas	Net area. acres	gunthas
Khariff ..	219	21	15	26½	203	34½
Garden ..	32	20½	2	2½	30	18½
Varkas.. ..	243	4	31	15	211	29
Gorocharan Gunthan, etc.	43	2	Nil.	Nil.	43	2
Total ..	538	7½	49	3½	489	4

Dated this 12th June 1917.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8484

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Immoveable Property at Akola, in the Berars, advertised for sale this day, Wednesday, the 20th June, 1917, under instructions from Plaintiffs in Suit No. 319 of 1914, is POSTPONED until further Notice.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Victoria Extension Road or Tank Bunder Road, Mazagon, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1090 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Victoria Extension Road, Mazagon outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 99 and New No. 16333, Old Survey No. 690, and New Survey No. 3710, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 4938, 4939 (2), 4939 (3), and Street Nos. 59, 60 (a), 60 (b), and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Limji Dinshaw Panday, on or towards the South by a footpath and beyond that by the Victoria Extension Road, aforesaid, on or towards the East and West by portions of the property known as Narelwady belonging to Pestonji Merwanji Narielwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "BASSARAO OART" OPPOSITE MR. J. J. D'SILVA'S BUNGALOW AT OLD PARBHADEVI ROAD.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 686 of 1916.

Peter Augustine Pereira ..... Plaintiff
v.
Manual Francis Pereira & others Defendants

By order of and under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above suit dated 12th day of January, 1917, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 6,374 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, bungalow, plants and trees called by the name of Bassarao Oart standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lower Mahim near Parbhadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 220, 391, 649 and 650 and New No. 3880, 4157, 4609, and 4612, Old Survey No. 543 and New Survey No. 1/1741 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 2861 and 2864 and Street No. 326 and 329 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Ganpat Moraba and partly by the property of Quiteria Dias on or towards the West partly by the property of Mariano de Aleo and partly by the passage leading to Parbhadevi on or towards the North partly by the property of Atmaram Moraba and partly by the property of Quiteria Dias and on or towards the South partly by the property of Joseph Francis de Mello and partly by the property of Balthazar de Penha and partly by the property of Larel Bishop Meurin of Bombay and partly by the property of Mortidhar Devidas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha Attorney for Receiver at his office Sohrab House, Oak Lane, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

85, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 7,600 BAGS JAVA BROWN SUGAR.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s enclosure at Mazagon, Sewri, Port Trust Reclamation (near New Tank Bunder), by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Mahomed Hajee Moosa, the following goods:—

About 7,600 bags Java Brown Sugar.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF WINDOW GLASSES, BURNERS, ENAMELWARE, FLOWER VASES, PHOTO MATERIALS, STEPHNEY WHEELS, DUPLICATOR, TYPEWRITER, ETC.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the following goods belonging to undermentioned Hostile Firms:—

Messrs. Josef Blum.

1 case window glasses, 1 case burners, 1 case flower vase, earthenware tub, 1 case timepiece covers, enamelware, 1 case photo materials, 1 case gramophone records.

G. A. Schtendephal, Ltd.

15 (motor car) Stephney wheels, one duplicator.

Meister Lucius Bruning, Ltd.

1 Remington typewriter No. 10 with revolving table.

E. G. Fulep.

1 case telephone operators, spectacle frame, electric bells, curios, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 333 BAGS GHEE; 123 BAGS SEA SLUGS; 66 PACKAGES DRY FISH; FISH FINS AND BONES; SHARK FINS; 44 CASE GUM INCENSE AND GUM MAITHEE; 100 BAGS PUMPKIN SEEDS; 1 BUNDLE TOBACCO GREEN; 990 BALES REZIN OR IMITATION ALOES; 14 BAGS CLAY OR EARTH (MAYNESITE.)

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs Bombay Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction on Monday the 25th June 1917 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at C Shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company Carnac Bridge Goods Station the following goods discharged ex: S. S. "India" late S. S. "Varwaerts" being perishable cargo or cargo likely to deteriorate during the rains:—

About 333 bags ghee; 66 packages dry fish; Fish and shark fins; fish bones; 23 bags sea slugs; 44 bags gum insence and gum maithee; 1 bundle Tobacco Green; 100 bags pumpkin seeds; 990 bales rezin (Imitation Aloes) 14 bags clay or earth (Maynesite.)

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1917.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 93 BALES OF BROACH GINNED COTTON.

Under instructions from Allibhoy Mitha, Esq., and on account and risk of Marwadi Balchand Koondanmal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the compound, next to Mr. Chanda Ramji's Wadi Press, at Colaba.

93 bales of Broach Ginned Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GOVERNMENT GATE ROAD, BEHIND MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS, PAREL.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Kharshedji Nusserwanji Wadia, an Insolvent, and with the consent of the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th day of June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following properties, on the premises, in one or separate lots.

LOT NO. 1.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Inami land situate on the east side of Government Gate Road, Parel, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 2,670 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of the Trustees of Ardesir Hormasji Wadia (deceased), on the West by the Government Gate Road, on the North by the property belonging to Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Manordas Tribhowandas and on the South by the property belonging to Homee Nasserwanji Wadia and which said premises form part of the premises assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2494 and by the Municipality under "F" Ward No. 1052 ( ) and Street No. 12, Parel Road.

LOT NO. 2.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government Inami land or ground with the chawl standing thereon situate lying and being on the east side of Government Gate Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 1,841 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2494 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, together with lot No. 3 under "F" Ward No. 1052 (4b) (5, 6, 6A and 6C), Street No. 12 E. F. and G. Government Gate Road and bounded on the East by the land forming part of the property of Trustees of the said Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia's Estate and on the West partly by Government Gate Road aforesaid and partly by the property belonging to Mr. Sathaye, on the South partly by the property belonging to Mr. Sathaye and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Manoredas Tribhowandas and on the North partly by the property of Homi N. Wadia and partly by the property of Mr. M. N. Gazder.

LOT NO. 3.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government Inami land or ground situate lying and being on the east side of Government Gate Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration and Sub-District, Bombay, admeasuring 1,047 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/2494 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes together with Lot No. 2 under "F" Ward No. 1052 (4b), (5, 6, 6a and 6c), Street No. 12 E. F. and G. Government Gate Road, and bounded on the East by Lot No. 2 and on the West by Government Gate Road, on the South partly by the property belonging to Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Manoredas Tribhowandas and partly by the property of Gana Mistri and on the North by the property belonging to Mr. Sathaye.

LOT NO. 4.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government Inami strip of land or ground situate at Government Gate Road, admeasuring 69 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 1/2494 and bounded on the East by the land forming part of the property of the Trustees of Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia's estate, on the West by the property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Manoredas Tribhowandas, on the South by the property of Finlay Muir Mills and on the North by the property belonging to the mortgagor, (which strip of land is delineated on the plan thereof).

For further particulars and printed copies conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors for the said Official Assignee, Bombay, at their office at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, as to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN AND COTTON PIECE-GOODS, HOSIERY, PERFUMERY, LEATHER AND STEEL TRUNKS, CUTLERY, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, sell by Public Auction, in the shop in "Fern House" opposite the Tramway Offices, on Colaba Causeway (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned the remaining stock-in-trade of the shop of the well-known tailors and outfitters of Apollo Bunder, comprising:—

Superior woollen, cotton and silk piece-goods such as black and white serge, cashmere, coating, China silk, viyella flannel, sateen drills, tassa, khaki drill, long cloths, alpaka, shirt, cambric, zoomer puttas, ready made suits, shirts, collars of various sizes, neck ties, bows, silk and woollen socks, gurnseys, braces, leather and steel trunks, kit bags, gloves, felt and sun hats, buttons, threads, cutlery, perfumery, blankets, rajais, pillows, pillow cases, bed sheets, deck chairs, etc., etc.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requiements of purchasers.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th June, 1917.

A NEW DEPARTURE

THE LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

K. JONES & Co.

46, Prin.. Buildings, Medows Street

FORT, BOMBAY.

WORRY NO MORE

about cleaning your solid linen. At special request we have opened a department where up-country orders for Washing, Dry-cleaning and Glazing garments will be received and carefully attended to by V.P.P. system.

AMUSEMENTS.

ABSOLUTELY FREE!

— 75 —

WAR LOAN BONDS & POSTAL CERTS.

will be given away among the spectators of "THE MYSTERIES OF MYRA"—The Serial Incomparable.

WE GUARANTEE

you have NEVER SEEN such a wonderful and vastly entertaining Serial-Play before.

IF YOU

have not been one of the Enthused Spectators of this Serial Superior, you are advised to join now. You will have gratis on the premises an epitome of what has gone before. Ask for it or read the whole Story in a nutshell in this paper to-day. By all means

GRASP THE CHANCE

TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIA

THE CINEMA THAT LEADS IN RESPECT OF SERIALS!

SANDHURST ROAD (West).

To-night ! *To-night !*

AT THE

ELDORADO

BOMBAY LEADING CINEMA

PROGRAMME:

1 PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE

2 3 4 5 **MARISE**

Featuring Artist of

Comedie Francais

Story of love and Revenge.

6 UNFRIENDLY FRUIT

COMIC

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 2417.

NEW AND THE 6th INSTALMENT OF

"LIBERTY"

OR

LOVE'S BATTLE FIELD"

FROM SATURDAY 16th JUNE

and Every Night Till Next Friday.

SATURDAY SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES

at 3-45 and 5-30 and every night at 7-15; 9 and 10-45 (S. T.)

PRICES HALF ONLY.

DON'T FAIL

to make a note for yourself and also to remind your friends and others

TO SEE

this week's most thrilling, exciting, and unique installment of

LIBERTY

the UNIVERSAL'S greatest and latest serial glorious, serial extraordinary

AND

remember every day in the seven o'clock show, one war loan lottery ticket given as a prize, chance for you to

WIN A FORTUNE

or any of the other great prizes

AT

that most popular picture house named

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

Tel. 1882.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

POPULAR PICTURE BILL.

Five-part Drama.

"THE UNATTAINABLE"

A story of the New York Stage in which a pretty chorus girl, a stage door admirer and a sheep farmer play exciting parts.

"LOVE AND A LIAR"

The comedy of two youthful people and their rich uncle and aunt, who ban their marriage until the old folks themselves become love-sick.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE

Showing:—Allies' Smashing Offensive,—Russia to carry on,—British wounded to fight again,—French Boy Scouts on the land,—Flight-Commander Robinson, V. C. etc., etc.

ONLY EUROPEAN THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN BOMBAY.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.

Box seats Rs. 2.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the Eminent Stars

HARRY CORSON CLARKE

and MARGARET DALE OWEN in the

BANDMAN COMEDY Co.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

Wednesday, 20th June.

Harry Corson Clarke's famous great hit

POTASH & PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY.

Thursday, 21st June.

The Rev. G. Waldron's topical play

"SHOULD A WOMAN TELL?"

AND VARIETIES.

Friday, 22nd June.

NEW VAUDEVILLE

Saturday, 23rd June at 9-30.

Harry Corson Charke's great hit

"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU?"

Sunday 24th, MATINEE at 6 p.m.

"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU?"

Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co from 10 a. m. to 6 p.m. daily. After 7 p. m at Theatre

EVERY EVENING at 6-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES!

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.

TO-NIGHT

"MATER DOLOROSA"

A film of the highest perfection

featuring

EMMY LYNN.

One of the foremost actresses of France.

See this film to judge what a good picture ought to be. Essentially a subject for the discriminating public.

4 Reels of absolutely the finest acting yet witnessed in Bombay.

NOTE—"The Shielding Shadow" will be continued from next Saturday.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

LAST NIGHT

OF PRESENT ARTISTES

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

THE

GAIETY REVUE Co.

Presents

THE TINY REVUE

THE YIDDISHER

OR THE

PAWNBROKER

introducing the famous

YIDDISH DANCE

intercepted by

BRILLIANT VARIETIES

Augmented by

A Thrilling Love Drama

THE TOILERS of the SEA

ALSO

A side-splitting Comic

"HAPPY'S MISHAP"

Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 & 4.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW JUNE 21ST

THE

GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co.

Presents

Mr. STEVE BUCKINGHAM

and

AN ENTIRE NEW GAIETY Co.

for the first time in Bombay.

In a classical sort of a Classical Musical Revusical Playlet.

NERO

The NAUGHTY

EMPIRE CINEMA 6-30 8-30 10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE

SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.

TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown

"WHO'S GUILTY?" by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.

This week Problem for the Audience to solve.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH"

In all the little lapses life's journey, can you honestly say

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

PATHE GAZETTE. | PATHE COMEDY.

It does not require any extraordinary discriminating ability to realise that the wonderful, pathetic Sermon-Drama at the

WEST END CINEMA

New Churny Road,

is indeed a masterpiece of Cinematography Science.

Mr. Goerge Gray—the Pastor Actor, is at once the hero and the preacher on the Screen, in the

"ROAD TO RUIN"

a four-reel episode, 5,000 feet that keeps the audience in a grip from the very start.

Don't miss this unique combination of sensation, pleasure and religious instruction.

TIME AND HALF PRICES AS USUAL.

UNIVERSAL

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PROGRAMME

is the Greatest on Earth and we need say that

COMPARE

The full Universal Programme with any other and you will acknowledge its absolute supremacy from the standpoint of

POPULARITY AND PROFIT.

It has been the Salvation of Many a Showmen in all parts of the world.

THEN WHY NOT YOURS?

For further particulars, apply to

Universal Film Manufacturing Co.

"Heera House," Sandhurst Road,

BOMBAY.

After closing their stay at Nagpur

THE

KIRLOSKAR

SANGIT MANDALI

Leading Opera Company of Maharashtra

will proceed to Calcutta

And present their popular Urdu (Hindustani) plays

TAJE WAFA

AND

KATOME PHUL

(Prahlad)

AT

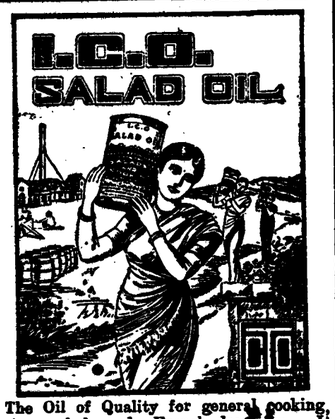
ALFRED THEATRE

HARRISON ROAD.

Stay for a short time only.

Rare opportunity for Calcutta people.

Opening night 22nd June 1917.



The Oil of Quality for general cooking, frying, salads and French dressings. It replaces butter, ghee, or olive oil and is considerably cheaper. Sold by all dealers and Stores in 1 lb., 3½ lbs. and 35 lbs. tins.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ld.

Hummum St., Fort, BOMBAY.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut V H T Boyton, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Inchbold, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A King, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut T Perkins, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W F Sleeman, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A W Thomson, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut V L Walker, East Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A H G Clarke, Northamptons.
Lieut G A Simpson, Leinsters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Cook, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G B Duncan, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain G T Ewen, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H A Taylor, West Kents.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A S Armstrong, Cambridges.
Captain A P Brewis, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W J Coltman, Londons.
Second-Lieut F Davie, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H Gittins, North Lancashires.
Lieut C C Watson, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut R L A Bryant, Suffolks.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W Aitchison, Trenchmortar Battery.
Second-Lieut C L C Allison, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Archer, Field Artillery.
Lieut J L Ashton, Manchesters.
Captain G N Atkinson, Somersets.
Second-Lieut H Beighton, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H F Du Mosch, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F C A Fieldsend, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R M Graham, Field Artillery.
Lieut A F E Green, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G W Holmes, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A W Jessop, Garrison Artillery
Second-Lieut P J Lamb, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H H Lavers, East Kents.
Second-Lieut W W Lee, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut P L Leighton, West Surreys.
Lieut V M McMahon, Irish Regiment.
Major R Marx, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H Michie, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F J S Millar, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut L A Mudge, North Staffords.
Lieut B S Murray, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut G F Nuthall, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Ormerod, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut T H M Paton, Labour Corps.
Captain F W Richards, Engineers.
Lieut V O Robinson, Dorsets.
Lieut F E Shearme, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut D Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H H Stainton, Liverpools.
Captain B C Tennent, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S K Thomas, Dorsets.
Major L C Towers, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut L Wright, Yorkshire L. I.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW WOUNDED BUT NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut C S Bird, East Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H S Taylor, Hampshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut F C James, Berkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONER NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut R T Urry, Rifle Brigade.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Captain J W Lesley, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J F Rhodes, West Ridings.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut L G H Dean, Middlesex.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut D D F Hazel, West Ridings should read Lieut D D F Hagel, West Ridings.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut A T C Askin, Wiltshires should read Lieut A T C Askin, Wiltshires.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, June 14.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Probationary Flightofficer William G Parry.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Lieut John P Coleman, R. N.
Probationary Flightofficer Andrew Howard, R. N.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

WOUNDED.

Lieut Napert D Atkins, Vol. Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW OFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut William W E Llewellyn, Marine L. I.
Second-Lieut Reginald H Blackburn, Marine L. I.
Second-Lieut Edwin G Vagg, Marine L. I.

LONDON, June 15.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lt Thomas R Shearer, R. N.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Probationary Flightofficer Kenneth Stuart, R. N.

LONDON, June 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut A Andrews, Field Artillery.
Capt E G Hadow, West Yorkshires.
Capt B R Heape, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Huyton, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F P Joyce, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut F J Mackie, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A H Malcolm, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut F M Sutcliffe, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut L Fry, Gloucesters.
Major J W Richardson, York and Lancasters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Capt J M E Shepherd, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J Smith, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Lieut M B Grace, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut H Harper, Warwicks.
Lieut W M Rennison, Irish Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W W Crosher, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Simpson, Seaforths.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C D McCourt, Londons.

DIED.

Second-Lieut G S Sinclair, Irish Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Lieut J L Allan, Coldstreams.
Lieut C M Atkinson, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut D J Birch, Field Artillery.
Lieut W Bretherton, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut R Calder, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H R G L Chapman, Londons.
Second-Lieut G S Clarke, Field Artillery.
Capt H V Combs, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut F G Corser, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E G Cotching, East Kents.
Second-Lieut W T Craig, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut J Cranswick, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J W Dales, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F Dennis, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W H Dickson, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J Flanagan, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R A Forrest, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J B Gurnhill, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A K Hardinge, West Kents.
Second-Lieut E R Harries, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut E H Hay, Gordons.
Second-Lieut T H Hill, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J Jackson, Garrison Artillery.
Capt R Macdonald, Gordons.
Major J H Moore, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel J C Parker, West Kents.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 19.

The Monsoon continues vigorous. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, South-east Rajputana, East Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula, South Hyderabad, local in Assam, Lower Bengal, United Provinces, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Provinces, Central India west, Madras Deccan, and north Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat and west of Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Tavoy, Moulmein, two inches; Bhamo, one; Silchar, seven; Sambalpur, two; Cuttack, four; Chaibassa, Wazaribagh, three; Ranchi, Mussooree, Delhi, two; Chakrata, Dehra Dun, Ludhiana, Murree, one and a half; Simla, one; Rawalpindi, Cherat, three; Montgomery, Lahore, three and three-quarters; Gulmarg, one; Raipur, three; Kurnool, one; Masulipatam, Gopalpur, one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in United Provinces and decrease in North-West Frontier Province and Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 19th June 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to June 19th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.00	8.59	17.75	2.36
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.17	8.39	15.80	0.83
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.14	8.75	15.32	0.82
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.03	8.95	16.18	1.19
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th June 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.642 Inch
Temperature of Air	84.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8 ,,
Dew Point	77.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.795 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.6 ,,
Minimum do.	78.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	174 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.10 Inches.
Total fall during month	8.59 ,,
Do. do. year	11.15 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th June	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	19	m 11 48	28 6	19	m 4 38	15 11
		11 20a	25 8		5 45a	19 7
Wed	20	0 25a	28 7	20	m 5 16	16 0
					6 25a	19 3
Thur	21	m 0 1	25 8	21	m 5 52	16 2
		0 58a	28 6		7 2a	19 1
Fri.	22	m 0 40	25 8	22	m 6 26	16 7
		1 28a	28 2		7 37a	19 0
Sat	23	m 1 17	25 6	23	m 6 59	17 0
		1 56a	27 10		8 10a	19 0
Sun	24	m 1 53	25 3	24	m 7 33	17 7
		2 23a	27 4		8 43a	19 0
Mon	25	m 2 29	24 11	25	m 8 6	18 4
		2 51a	26 10		9 18a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
Tuesday 19	6h. 1m.	7h. 18m.
Wednesday 20	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
Thursday 21	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
Friday 22	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
Saturday 23	6h. 2m.	7h. 19m.
Sunday 24	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
Monday 25	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1917 June 19d, 6h. 32·2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 27d, 9h. 38·4m. p.m.; Full Moon, July 5d, 8h. 10·6m. a.m.; Last Quarter 11d, 5h. 41·9m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th June, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the north and the west Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 3.00in., Lahore 0.78in., Hissar 0.63in. and Delhi 2.02in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is slightly above the average except in the eastern districts. Day temperature is generally below the average; night temperature is also in defect at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.60in. and Kotah 0.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in upper Sind. Humidity is in excess in east Rajputana where temperature remains below the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.45in. of rain, Ahmedabad 0.65in. and Indore 0.25in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper in north Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.45in. of rain and Raipur 3.34in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the western districts. Day temperature is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Ratnagiri has had 1.63in., Mormugao 0.97in. and Karwar 1.43in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0.40in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable increase of rainfall in the Punjab and a decrease in Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula to the south of Bombay, fairly general in the Punjab and local in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, Hyderabad and on the north Coromandel coast. Heavy rain has been reported from the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Seas have become very rough at Karachi and continue rough on the Kathiawar coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the Punjab, local in the central parts of the country and some showers in the Bombay Deccan and Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. ON TUESDAY, the 19th of June 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th June)	88.5	81.1	81	..	0	0
Jask	96.1	84.9	77	..	0	−0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (18th June)	90.9	85.3	77	..	0	−0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.8	82.0	74	..	1.09	+0.79
Rawalpindi	95.6	66.8	81	3.00	6.26	+5.50
Lahore	99.0	75.6	91	0.78	1.96	+1.29
Hissar	101.5	73.9	85	0.63	2.03	..
Ambala	95.7	75.3	85	..	5.34	+4.44
Delhi	88.0	76.8	78	2.02	2.77	+1.73
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	39.0	79.3	80	0.03	0.31	−0.45
Mainpuri	96.6	81.2	79	0.01	0.23	−0.46
Jhansi	90.6	77.9	77	0.07	1.16	+0.81
Damoh	94.5	80.9	76	0.05	1.02	−0.24
Allahabad	93.5	82.7	67	..	2.38	+1.12
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	116.9	88.8	23	..	0	−0.04
Karachi	91.3	85.0	84	..	0.55	−0.19
Ajmer	87.0	76.4	80	..	5.98	+5.17
Jaipore	87.0	75.1	84	0.60	2.74	+1.95
Kotah	91.6	76.0	78	0.20	7.76	+6.54
Mount Abe	75.0	67.8	93	0.07	4.63	+3.33
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	81.7	66	..	1.23	+0.57
Dwarka	89.0	82.9	79	..	0.55	−0.29
Veraval	86.1	83.1	83	..	8.17	+5.56
Rajkot	88.4	76.1	71	0.07	1.22	−0.49
Mowvanjar Para	93.2	80.8	77	..	0.59	−1.68
Surat	87.5	76.7	77	0.45	8.36	+0.35
Ahmedabad	98.4	79.0	80	0.65	1.76	−0.53
Deesa	92.0	78.9	84	0.01	1.29	+0.82
Baramach	79	75.0	92	..	11.75	+10.5
Indore	88.7	73.1	94	0.25	3.83	+0.64
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.5	77.8	75	..	3.11	+0.24
Saugor	90	74.8	82	..	1.98	−0.15
Hoshangabad	91.7	72.6	94	0.20	3.72	+1.17
Khandwa	95	76.0	81	0.05	4.51	+1.16
Akola	96.2	77.2	63	..	4.41	+1.54
Amraoti	94.8	73.1	61	..	2.90	+1.16
Nagpur	94.6	80.8	62	..	3.24	−1.49
Chanda	97.3	80.0	52	..	4.72	+0.76
Raipur	89.0	72.9	83	3.34	14.50	+10.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.6	80.6	79	..	8.59	−1.56
Ratnagiri	82.4	73.1	81	1.63	22.83	+2.96
Marmugao	82.9	75.7	88	0.97	22.61	+1.73
Karwar	82.0	73.2	92	1.43	31.26	+4.36
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	77.0	67	..	0.53	−2.63
Ahmednagar	90.1	69.6	65	..	3.07	−0.76
Poona	91.4	71.9	85	..	2.13	−1.89
Sholapur	90.8	72.1	62	..	2.45	−0.93
Bijapur	93.2	70.0	70	..	5.96	+3.00
Belgaum	76.0	67.5	87	0.05	6.02	+0.69
Aurangabad	90.2	70.6	66	..	7.33	+3.95
Nizamabad (Indar)	91.0	74.2	63	..	4.11	+1.15
Hyderabad	90.1	71.9	77	0.40	2.32	−0.67
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.4	74.4	88	0.54	37.84	+11.92
Calicut	81.2	75.1	96	1.79	39.83	+4.03
Cochin	86.0	74.7	94	0.98	21.93	+3.04
Colombo	85.6	74.9	93	0.60	3.56	−2.66
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.8	73.2	97	1.50	7.51	+4.44
Bellary	92.5	74.6	63	..	2.57	+1.15
Cuddapah	92.6	76.3	81	..	2.49	+0.61
Madras	93.3	80.7	75	..	3.98	+2.66
Bangalore	90.0	66.8	90	..	2.52	+0.22
Coimbatore	89.1	71.8	90	0.09	0.4	−0.66
Trichinopoly	95.2	78.1	67	..	1.14	+0.26
Negapatam	96.6	78.9	79	..	0.59	−0.16

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 19th June, 1917, was 29.885 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.

Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—

White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.

Raw Linseed Pure Oil.

Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).

We manufacture also:—

French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.

Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities,

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.

BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address:—White Paint

Teephone No. 3953

NOTICE

The Empire Tobacco Co.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTES DEPOT.

(Opp. FLORA FOUNTAIN)

41, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

B. JOSHI & Co.,

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET,

Corner Pydhowni Baria Building,

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 3523.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 18th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	200
,, ,, Imports	22,000
Std. Americans	16.00
Egyptian F. G. F.	25 10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 25.20; Oct. 25.00; Jan. 25.35

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 18th.

Months	To-day's closing price.
June	17.46 + 99
June-July	17.34 + 99
July-Aug.	17.14 + 1.4
Aug.-Sept.	16.83 + 1.0
Sept.-Oct.	16.48 + 1.0
Oct.-Nov.	16.08 + 1.2
Nov.-Dec.	15.75 + .93
Dec.-Jan.	15.66 + 91
Jan.-Feb	15 52 + 89
Feb.-March	15 46 + 88
March-April	15.38 + 87

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, June 18th.

Months.	To-day's price
July	27.70
Oct.	25.00
Nov.	25.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 18th.

M. G. Bengal Good	14.40
,, ,, Fully Good	14 65
,, ,, Fine	14.90
No. 1 Oomra Good	15.70
,, ,, Fully Good	15.95
,, ,, Fine	16.10
M G. Broach Good	17.06
,, ,, Fully Good	17.22
,, ,, Fine	17.40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Futures at New York July	25.73 + .68
,, Oct.	25.58 + .91
,, Jan.	25.73 + .80
Spot Cotton at New York	26.20 + .93
,, ,, New Orleans	24.75 + .56
Futures at New Orleans July	25.09 + .82
,, Oct.	24.64 + .92

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Scarcity offerings—Firm	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	54½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 5½% Nominal	85
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	66½ -½
Government Securities 2½%	56½ Unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.16 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, June 19th

3½% 1925—1928	85½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	93¾—¼
5% New	104 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 19th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	88
Australian Afloat Quoted	83
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C I F. Afloat	86 9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs C I F Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	79

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold, per ton May-June sellers	493
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton May-June sellers	509
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	505

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton May-June Quoted	499

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£128
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£126
Shed Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept.	17/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	17/9
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	17/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sept.	19/3
do. do. Bombay July-Sept.	19/6
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	19/7

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June Paid	2/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 19.

With the Liverpool closing cable of yesterday 1d. per pound higher, the tone of our market on re-opening this morning (after being closed entirely yesterday) was firmer. Fine Broach July was quoted Rs. 513, Fine Bengal July Rs. 356/7 and Good Broach April Rs. 482. The rate for Fine Broach July soon hardened to Rs. 514/15, but sellers then came out, and as there was little buying power in the market the rate declined to Rs. 509, remaining quiet but steady until the close at this price. Westerns closed easier with many sellers, but other Southern styles kept fairly steady.

In New Crop there was little doing and bazaar prices closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by Japanese export houses and local mills. Prices are rather steadier.

QUOTATIONS 3-30 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	..	July	508/0
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	..	July	462
Fine M. G. Bengal	..	July	354
Good M. G. Westerns	..	June-July	440
Good H. G. Westerns	..	June-July	436
Good Fawgi. Dharwar	..	June-July	444
Good M. G. Compta	..	June-July	426
Good M. G. Miraj	..	June-July	459

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	..	April 1918	462
Fully Good Bengal	..	January 1918	366

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5% per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

OLD CROPS.

Bengal	..	July	351
Broach	..	July	507

NEW CROP.

Bengal	..	January	363
Broach	..	April	461

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 19th JUNE 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	S.G.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	371	361	351			Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	371	361	351			,,
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		455				,,
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				470	454	,,
M. G. Broach		510	510			,,
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				470	454	,,
M. G. Westerns				452	436	,,
H. G. Westerns				442	426	,,
M. G. Compta				470	454	,,
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		467	470	459		,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 19th June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	373	363	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Berars (M G)	371	361	351	..	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	369	359	349	..	Ready
Akola Khamgaum Karanja (M G)	..	447	417	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	509	490	475	Ready
	..	507	..	..	1/25th July 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	480	470	..	Ready
Madras (M.G.)	..	385	370	..	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	466	Ready
	..	..	..	467	July/August
Sawg i, Dharwar	..	..	..	470	July/August
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	466	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	462	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	..	443	Ready
	..	..	..	462	Ready
	..	..	..	465	July/August

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 72 hours ending 6 p.m. of 18th June:—

Cotton	25,886 bales.
Wheat	148,230 cwts.
Linseed	19,988 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	10,125 ,,
Gingellyseed	465 ,,
Poppyseed	128 ,,
Groundnuts	803 ,,
Castorseed	11,483 ,,
Rice	5,469 ,,
Myrabollams	1,027 ,,
Cottonseed	3,263 ,,
Mowrasseed	69 ,,
Gram	29,611 ,,
Jowar	1,995 ,,
Maize	Nil.
Barley	3,303 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 19th—4 p. m.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready. Rs. a. p.	Bazaar Terms. Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70.30	4 1 8	0 6 6
,, Cawnpore 70.30	4 3 0	0 6 6
,, Karachi Bawgli	4 3 8	0 6 6
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	6 12 0	7 2 0
,, Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 7 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 10 0	8 0 0
,, Thin	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	4 8 0	5 0 0
,, Gajar 75, 25	4 7 0	5 0 0
,, Gajar 50 50	4 5 0	5 12 0
,, Black	4 9 0	5 0 0
Poppyseed, White	5 12 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts	4 0 0	4 8 0
Mowrasseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	3 12 0	4 12 0
Arandi	4 3 0	4 6 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	4 13 6
Linseed Sept.	5 8 0

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 15th, 16th and 17th June:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	15	18,174
B. B. & C. I. Railway	31	30,225

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs	From
Nil.		

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet but steady with fluctuation of about four annas in the prices.

Eng. Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 89-8.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 89-13.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 89-12.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1/4 1932.
Bank Demand on France Francs 184½.
3 Months Sight Francs Fr. 191.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 172¼.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 270½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 151½.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310¼.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-Warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small Clean pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small Clean pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' Notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan.-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES

The share market opened easy but improved and closed steady. The undertone, however, continues to be good.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,602/8 to 1,625 Madhavjees from 1,810 to 1,837/8, Fazulbhoys from 665 to 670, Indore Malwas from 402/8 to 410, and closed at 405, Indian Bleaching from 277/8 to 280, and Nagpurs from 2,330 to 2,342/8.

Currimbhoys declined to 297/8, Crescents to 202/8, Bombay United to 710, Century to 302/8, Davids to 445, Finlay to 285, Pearls to 475.

Tata Iron ordinary shares were placed between 243/8 and 246/4 and Deferreds were steady at 980, Katni ordinaries were quoted at 235 and deferreds at 925.

Alcock Ashdown improved to 865, Bombay Steam declined to 265, and Tata Hydros were steady at 1,155.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 16th June, 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	6,91,08,165	
Public Deposits at Branches	1,59,74,439	
		8,50,82,604
Other Deposits		12,30,83,215
Post Bills		5,107
Sundries		34,11,114
Total Rs.		23,05,82,040

ASSETS.

Government Securities	2,77,20,079
Other authorised Securities	31,82,614
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,95,18,865
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	7,00,41,239
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,58,97,179
Dead Stock	10,19,061
Stamps	7,656
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	11,95,576
Sundries	7,38,983
Cash	8,12,57,603
Total Rs.	23,05,82,040

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div'd p.a.	Quotations next to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Jan.-July	15%	320
Alliance Bk.	100	Jan.-Aug.	10%	345
Bk. of Baroda Ltd.	100	Jan.-July.	5%	76
Bank of Bombay	500	..	15%	1,410
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	15%	1,680
Bank of India Ltd.	100	Feb.-July	7½	74
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1,270
Central Bk. Ltd.	50	..	5%	27
Central Co-op. Bk.	50	..	5%	25
Standard Bk. Ltd.	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	37
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April	15%	560
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March	9%	69
Mercantile Bk. Ltd.				
Ex 12½ A	2½	..	10%	522
Ex 12½ B	12½	..	10%	522
Hongkong & Shang.	5 125	Feb.-Aug.	35%	550
National Bank Ltd.	250	Sept.-Mar	16%	60

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40	540
Bihar and Orissa	100	..	3	2
Bombay Cotton	500	Nil.	..	295
Bombay Dyeing	500	Mar.-Sept.	25	830
Bombay United	250	..	25	732-8
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	302 8
Central India Co	50	May-Nov.	5%	2364-8
Central India F	500	May-Nov.	5%	2-10 441
Chinna	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	250
Colaba Lands Mill	700	..	50	1,140
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 50	520
Crescent	100	do.	5	202-8
Currumbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	297 8
David	250	do.	10	490
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	10	170
Emperor Edward	500	..	20	530
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	12	670
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	60	1,200
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Gokuldas Mohur	500	..	20	300
Indore	100	..	Nil.	230. 50
Jamsetjee	1,000	..	60	820
Jaydayalal	1,000	do.	60	1,000
Indian Dyeing	100	do.	12½	280
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	20	400
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	80	800
Kamarhatty	100	Apl.-Oct.	10	103
Jamshed	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	395
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	20	1000
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,120
Kisnaji	1,000	June-Dec.	40	1,740
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	10	740
Lakshmi Cotton	500	Mar.-Sept.	10	1,000
Madhavji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	50	1,037 8
Manchar	1,000	June-Dec.	40	1,000
Manockjee Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	1,000
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	80
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	40	2,300
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	620
New Great Eastern	250	..	5	15
New Digvijay Mohun	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	518
Oriental	250	..	10	475
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	15%	2 0
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	300
Rassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	300
Rassoon Silk	500	April	Nil.	340
Sh

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 1st Sud of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 29th of Shaaban-ul-Muazaum, 1335.
Parsi: 13th of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.; Sunset: 7h 18m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Comedy Co., "Potash and Perlmutter in Society cinema pictures at 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Comedy Co., "The Lady of Ostend." at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 8-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, June 19.

537. Transfer.—No. 437 Pte. A. S. Manger and 440 Pte. E. S. Samson are transferred from Ahmednagar Detachment to Nasik Detachment.

Lieut. M. Stuart 1st Calcutta Rifles will be attached to "B" Company for training.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

KUDAL DESHASTA GOWD BRAHMIN VIDYAVRIDHI SAMAJ.

The annual general meeting of the Samaj was held on 17th instant, in Laxmi Bag, Sandhurst Road, under the presidentship of Mr. J. A. Samant. The report for 1916 showed an increase of nearly Rs. 2,000 in the permanent fund which now stands at Rs. 46,000, to which the Samaj will soon have the opportunity of adding Rs. 30,000, the donation of late Mr. L. K. Samant. The meeting resolved to invest Rs. 5,000 in the War Loan.

LECTURES ON "FIRST AID" AND "HOME HYGIENE."

Under the auspices of the Bombay centre of the St. John Ambulance Association and on behalf of the "First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood," Surgeon-Lieutenant Jos. Alban D'Souza, Professor of Physics, Grant Medical College, will deliver lectures on "First Aid to the Injured," at the premises of the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, near Bori Bandar, Tram Junction, every Sunday beginning with the 24th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.). No fees will be charged for these classes which are open to all committees. Gentlemen intending to join the class, which meets only on Sundays, are requested to see Mr. Darasha N. Marker, Hon. Secretary and Superintendent, at the School premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Sunday next.

CHITRAPUR C.C. vs. TWASTA KASAR C.C.

This match was played on Monday, on the Cross Maidan between Chitrapoor Cricket Club and Twasta Kasar Cricket Club and resulted in a win for the Twasta Kasar Club by 9 runs. Scores:—

CHITRAPOOR C. C.

D. B. Talajeri, b Godambe, 8; S. M. Nadkarni, b P. A. Shete, 4; M. V. Chitarmane, b Godambe, 1; A. D. Chandavarkar, b Edekar, 7; R. M. Koppikar, b Edekar, 5; S. R. Gangoli, b D. A. Wadke, 2; S. M. Heble, b D. A. Wadke, 2; M. G. Ugrankar, b D. A. Wadke, 1; P. R. Padukani, not out, 4; K. S. Nayampalli, b Godambe, 1; S. N. Nayampalli, b Bodambe, 4; extras, 8. Total 47.

TWASTA KASAR C. C.

S. A. Edeker, b Heble, 1; J. B. Wadekar, b Nadkarni, 8; S. R. Godambe, b Heble, 0; P. A. Shete (Capt.), b Chikramane, 26; B. R. Hajare, b Nadkarni, 0; B. S. Dandekar, b Heble, 6; D. A. Wadke, b Chikramane, 0; M. A. Shete, b Heble, 0; Shiranji S. Hajare, not out, 1; P. S. Hajare, b Chikramane, 0; S. B. Shingre, b Heble, 2; extras, 12. Total 56.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS VS. IMPERIAL C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade Maidan ground on Saturday, and resulted in the Bombay Young Cricketers, winning by 71 runs. Scores:—

B. Y. C.

V M Jayakar 20, D N Dewoolkar 1, G B Kothare 5, D L Pupala 10, V L Jayakar 42 (not out), Y S Dighe 0, K N Madan 16, B G Rane 21 (not out), Y A Madan, M B Rao, N S Lele, did not bat; extras 12. Total 128.

IMPERIAL C. C.

Naik 7, Girkar 5, Madharni M M 1, Pardeshi 0, Masurker 9, Rajpurkar 1, Gawaskar 2, Samant 6, Pinge 1, Dadarkar 2, Borker 19 (not out); extras 4. Total 57.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS VS. THE SIXTEEN STABS C. C.

This match was played on the B. Y. C.'s ground on the Esplanade Maidan on Monday, and resulted in the B. Y. C. winning by 5 wickets and 15 runs. Scores:—

THE SIXTEEN STARS C. C.

Jadhav 15, Lele 2, Shete 16, Wagle 0, Keluskar 9, Gidh 13, Mulekar 3, Khadekar 4, Karadkar 3, Dalvi 7, Sunsari 3; extras 7. Total 73.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

V M Jayakar 6, W B Nayak 18, M B Rao 12, R V Kothare 11, Y A Madan 8, B G Rane 29 (not out), G B Kothare, D N Dewoolkar, N S Lele, B A Talpade, G G Bhat, did not bat; extras 13. Total 98.

HIGH COURT

INSOLVENCY COURT.

A MYSORE PRINCE'S APPLICATION.

(Before Justice Marten.)

In re Prince Shudarsan .....An insolvent.

This was an application by the insolvent for his discharge.

Mr. J. D. Daver instructed by Mr. M. B. Chothia appeared for the insolvent and applied that the matter be ordered to stand over for four months.

The Prince was an heir to the Indaprastha Royal family of Mysore. Some years ago he carried out business in partnership, with two Americans in Bombay which resulted in a loss. He was sued by a creditor of the firm in the High Court of Bombay and an exparte decree was passed against him. He tried to get the decree set aside, but failed, being barred by limitation. He then applied for the benefit of the Act.

In the mean time he set up a claim as an heir to the Indaprastha "gadi" and a committee was appointed to investigate his claim. This investigation had not been concluded at the time when the matter of his insolvency, which was unopposed came on board for his discharge. Under the circumstances the prince was advised to allow the insolvency matter to stand over and to pay off his only creditor.

His Lordship granted the application and ordered that the matter should stand over for four months.

A PEARL MERCHANT'S DISCHARGE.

(Before the Same Bench.)

In re Shaikh Abdul Rheman Shaikh Abdul Aziz ..... An insolvent.

This was an application under section 42 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act for permission to the insolvent to renew his application for discharge.

The insolvent was a pearl merchant who was adjudicated an insolvent in 1913. More than two years ago he made an application for his discharge. This application was refused by the then Hon. Commissioner in insolvency who however granted him an interim protection order. This order was appealed against and the appeal court set it aside. The insolvent now renewed his application for discharge.

His Lordship granted the application and ordered the matter to be placed on board in August in view of the fact that some of the insolvent's creditors were in Arabia and it would require some time to serve them with notices in the matter.

Mr. Strangman appeared for the insolvent.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A WAR TUNE CONTRACT.

A CLAIM FOR REFUND.

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

Noorbhai Goolamhussein Makati and another ..... Plaintiffs.
v.
M. Allabux & Co. ..... Defendants

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs trading under the name and style of Noorbhai Gulamhusein Makati, at Dhaboo Street, against the defendant firm carrying on business as export and import merchants at Carnac Bunder, for recovery of Rs. 1453-2-6 with interest at 9 per cent from 7th September 1916.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan and Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. J. H. Vakeel appeared for the defendants.

The facts which gave rise to this suit are briefly as follows:—

By an indent dated the 27th March 1916, the plaintiffs ordered through the defendants 100 bundles of gold thread into two lots of 50 bundles each at 31s. 6d. per bundle. The plaintiffs' offer was communicated to the manufacturers at Marseilles but it was refused. The offer was then increased to 33s. when it was accepted by them. The goods arrived in August 1916 by the S. S. Sardinia. It seems that all the 100 bundles were sent in one lot and the invoice and the draft were for 100 bundles instead of 50. The plaintiffs thereupon refused to pay the full amount of the draft viz. £180-0-7, but offered to pay half the amount on delivery of 50 bundles. The defendants agreed to this on the 7th of September 1916 and the plaintiffs paid to the defendants Rs. 1190 in cash and a cheque for 500 francs which realised Rs. 263-2-6. On the same date the defendants' salesman signed an entry in the plaintiffs' cash book in respect of the said payment. After this the plaintiffs called upon the defendants to deliver the 50 bundles, but the defendants refused to do so saying that 56 out of the 100 bundles were missing and that the plaintiffs should accept 44 bundles and pay the full amount of the draft. The plaintiffs refused to do that and filed this suit, submitting that under the circumstances alleged above they were entitled to a refund of Rs. 1453-2-6, paid by them to the defendants.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants admitted the indent but contended that under the terms of the indent, the manufacturers were entitled to ship the 100 bundles in one lot and the plaintiffs were bound to pay the draft drawn against the said goods. It was not true that the plaintiffs refused to pay the full amount because the bundles were shipped in one lot; what happened was that the plaintiffs being unable to pay the full amount requested the defendants to telegraph to the manufacturers to instruct the bankers who had advanced against the goods to deliver half the consignment on payment of half the invoice value. The defendants telegraphed but the manufacturers refused. The plaintiffs then asked the defendants to advance them the money for the purpose, keeping as security 50 bundles which it was supposed would remain after 50 bundles had been delivered to the plaintiffs. The defendants agreed to advance the balance required viz. Rs. 1568-15-8 at 9 per cent interest and paid the sum to the Bank on their behalf. The goods were then delivered by the Bank to the defendants, who found (on the case being opened) 44 bundles. It also appeared that the case was tampered with. The defendants had no knowledge of the entry of payment by their salesman in the plaintiffs' cash book and now submitted that the salesman had no authority to sign such entry, besides they alleged that the salesman was the plaintiffs' relative and was made to sign the entry after it was found that the case was tampered with. The defendants denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to a refund of Rs. 1453-2-6 as alleged; the amount was not paid to the defendants as suggested, but it was paid for the purpose of being paid to the Bank at the plaintiffs' request. The defendants had sold 44 bundles which realised Rs. 1158-9-0 being Rs. 403-7-8 due to them by the plaintiffs. They, therefore, counterclaimed this sum against the plaintiffs with interest at 9 per cent.

PLAINTIFFS' CLAIM DECREED.

After the hearing, which lasted for five days, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1453-2-6 with interest and costs. Costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. The defendants' counter-claim was dismissed with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Kharas and Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

BROKER SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Bansi Ruttonsi, a Kachi Bania broker with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery valued at about Rs. 13,000, belonging to Jetha Devji and 11 other jewellers in Jhaveri Bazar.

The prosecution was conducted by Superintendent Walker assisted by Inspector Histed.

The prosecution case was that the accused took the property from the several complainants in the month of November 1916 on approval, and he absconded after misappropriating it. The Police were unable to trace the whereabouts of the accused for a time, but Sub-Inspector Chimanlal got information that he was hiding near Nasik, and he succeeded in arresting him on December 20th in the Village of Vichari where he was in hiding. The whole of the property was recovered from several Marwadis and merchants with whom the accused had pledged the jewels on different occasions.

The defence was that part payment had been made by the accused to the complainants and that he intended paying the balance.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment in each of the twelve cases, in all two years' rigorous imprisonment. The Court complimented the police officer concerned in effecting the arrest and recovering the whole of the property.

"A MISTAKE OF FACTS."

TAXI DRIVER DISCHARGED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Sykes charged Jehangir Nusserwanji with driving motor taxi No. 5565 in so rash and negligent manner as to cause the death of Daji Anandrao aged about 8 years.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson appeared to prosecute; Mr. N. N. Saher defended. Mr. Spencer watched the case on behalf of the deceased's brother.

It was stated for the prosecution that Mr. Price William Hortley, Manager of the Old Manekchok Mills of Ahmedabad, engaged the accused's taxi at about 4-30 p.m. on the 5th June at Apollo Hotel for a drive to Colaba. They went along the Wodehouse Bridge and when they had passed the Colaba Railway Station the accused was asked to stop his car, as Mr. Hartley wanted to go into the station. The car was about the middle of the road then and as the accused was trying to go to the left by slowing the taxi, the right mudguard struck the boy, and he was run over. The car was stopped after going over 20 to 25 yards. The car was being driven at a speed of 15 to 20 miles per hour, but at the time of slowing it down, the speed was about 8 or 9 miles. Mr. Hartley said the boy came suddenly from the right and the driver seemed to see him and he swerved to the right to avoid an accident. It was stated in the course of evidence that the accused did his best to avoid the accident, and there was no time to avoid the boy. The boy was removed to the side of the road and was taken in a military ambulance to the Hospital, but he was dead by that time. Mr. Nicholson said the accused's eyesight was pronounced to be bad and he was given the license on condition that he used eyeglasses, but the accused was not wearing them at the time of the accident.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said the boy dashed in to the car suddenly, that he had no time to avoid the accident.

The Magistrate struck off the case as one of mistake of facts. The accused was discharged.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

CHARGE AGAINST LLOYD'S SURVEYOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Mr. Duncan Macfarlane, Lloyd's Surveyor, with rash driving. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, defended the accused.

It was alleged by the prosecution that shortly before two o'clock on Monday afternoon, Dagdu Luxmon, driver of taxi car No. 5403, was driving his taxi along Esplanade Road from the King's statue towards Colaba Causeway, and as he came opposite the Wellington Fountain, the accused, who was driving a brown two-seater and coming from Apollo Pier Road, was seen crossing the tram lines to go into Mayo Road. A collision took place soon afterwards. According to Dagdu and Mr. John Munster, one of the prosecution witnesses, the accused's car was on the wrong side of the road. It was also alleged by a witness that the accused was driving fast.

The accused stated that he drove from Apollo Pier Road to go to Mayo Road and as he came near the taxi stand he pulled up to allow a taxi to pass. He then started off again, and while he was passing the Wellington Fountain he saw a taxi-car coming from the Hotel Majestic. He blew the horn to draw the taxi driver's attention and slowed down slightly. As he then saw the taxi driver slow up to allow him to pass, he drove on across the tram line. But before he came up to the second set of tram lines he saw Dagdu's taxi coming from the Fort and going towards Colaba. As the latter was coming right on him he swerved to the right to avoid it. Dagdu swerved to the left to avoid him and a collision occurred. The accused said the taxi ran into his car. If the taxi had kept straight on no accident would have occurred.

Some evidence having been recorded, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

MESSRS. WHITEAWAY ROBBED.

THEFT BY A CARPENTER.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Kilcoin charged Leonard V. Behrend, working as a carpenter in the offices of Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company, with theft of razors, shirts and other articles valued at Rs. 2,116. In the latter part of April the accused had been employed as a carpenter, out of pity for his destitution, but he resigned on May 31. He was afterwards arrested at Karachi with the stolen articles in his possession.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and requested to be treated as first offender.

The Court sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN INTERRUPTED FUNERAL.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY INTO SUSPICIONS.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Numan held an inquest on the body of Amribai, aged 25. It came in the course of evidence that Inspector Carter received information on Sunday that the deceased had suddenly died at the Tardeo flats of opium poisoning and that her relatives were preparing for her funeral. Mr. Carter proceeded to the Worli Cemetery where the body had been removed and had it sent to the morgue. The deceased's husband, Hamir Jetha said the deceased had slight fever for the past few days, but she was working as usual. On Sunday at 6 p.m. she was seen vomitting, and she said she had taken medicine, and when he returned home at about 4-30 a.m. he found her dead. She lay on the bed, everything was in order. Municipal Ramosi gave the death certificate on being told that she had died of fever. The police stopped the funeral when the body was on the point of being disposed of. Further enquiry was adjourned.

LIEUT. A. Y. DABHOLKAR.

MESOPOTAMIA HERO HONOURED.

The hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya was the scene of an interesting gathering on the afternoon of Monday, in connection with a "pan supari" entertainment given by the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Bombay, to Lieut. A. Y. Dabholkar, I.M.S., who for gallantry in Mesopotamia was recently awarded a Military Cross and who has lately been back here on a short leave of absence. Lieut. Dabholkar, who was attired in his Khaki uniform and was looking very cheerful, was received by the President of the Samaj, Mr. L. J. Kamat, and the whole audience amidst prolonged cheers.

Mr. Kamat, who was in the chair, introducing the guest to the assembly gave a short account of the family and academical career of Lieut. Dabholkar. Lieut. Dabholkar, said the President, comes of a respectable middle-class family at Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District. Out of nearly 150 Indian doctors who have temporarily obtained commission in the I.M.S., there were seven or eight gentlemen belonging to the Deccani Gaud Saraswat Brahman community. So far the Military Cross has been awarded to two Deccanis—Lieut. Bal, who won the distinction about a year ago and Lieut. Dabholkar. The latter, he said, was one of those who enlisted early at the beginning of the Mesopotamia campaign and has thus now completed over two years' service. Ever since his appointment Lieut. Dabholkar has been serving his Majesty in those distant regions with devotion and zeal characteristic of his community. The President reminded the audience that the Saarswat Brahmans have been known in history for their steadfast loyalty to their Sovereign and have signalised themselves on battlefields as eminently as they have done in the learned professions, or in Council Chambers. The M. C. was awarded to Lieut. Dabholkar for gallantry shown in rescuing wounded officers from the firing line, although in doing so he was exposed to great personal danger. In his efforts Lieut. Dabholkar received a serious wound from a rifle shot. Only twelve days previously he was already wounded, though not so seriously. Mr. Kamat expressed the gratitude of the community to the Imperial British Government for the just appreciation shown towards Lieut. Dabholkar who, he hoped, would be confirmed in the I.M.S., at the end of the war. He wished long life and more distinguished career to Lieut. Dabholkar.

Lieut. Dabholkar then briefly replied. While thanking those who assembled there to do him honour, he said that he accepted the honour not only for himself but also on behalf of those six Indian doctors who have been similarly decorated and also those who though not so lucky were as brave and as stout-hearted as himself and the others who have received the distinction. Lieut. Dabholkar concluded by exhorting all to make the D. I. Force a solid success and thus fittingly justify the name and glory of India.

He was then garlanded by the president. A distribution of flowers, attar and pan supari terminated the proceedings.

MANUFACTURE OF SODAWATER BOTTLES.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON EXPERIMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 19.

The Government of Madras in March last appointed a committee to examine the position and advise the Government whether experiments in the manufacture of soda water bottles should be continued, and if not, whether experiments should be made with other forms of glassware. The committee examined the question in respect of fuel materials, labour, market, and general considerations and finally arrived at the conclusion that experiments in the manufacture of soda water bottles at the glass factory were rightly discontinued and not to be undertaken again. The Committee recorded its opinion that no experiments should be undertaken unless the Department of Industries was satisfied that it would lead to the establishment of the industry in the Madras Presidency and deprecated the inception of any experiment in glass making unless under expert guidance. The Committee recommend that a survey should be made by the Department of alkaline earths in the presidency and samples of these should be analysed with the object of determining whether commercial alkali can be obtained from them. The Committee suggests that a preliminary survey should be made of the indigenous bangle industry in the presidency and in the light of information obtained by the survey it should be considered whether the Department could do anything to assist the industry. The Committee recognise that it is doubtful whether the indigenous bangles will be able to survive the competition of Austria, unless protected by heavy import duties.

PICTURE PUZZLES.

COUNSEL AND ART EXPERTS.

Mr. Justice Darling, in the King's Bench Division on May 15, resumed the hearing of the action brought by Mr. Henry Edward Huntington, of Fifth-avenue, New York, against Messrs. Lewis and Simmons, art dealers, of New Bond-street, claiming damages for alleged breach of warranty in regard to a picture which defendants represented to be a portrait of Mrs. Siddons and her sister, Miss Kemble, and to have been painted by George Romney.

Plaintiff, who bought the canvas for £20,000, asserted that it was not a Romney.

The picture was exhibited in court together with four undoubted Romneys which were brought in for purposes of comparison. One was a portrait of Elizabeth Lady Forbes and the others a study of Lady Hamilton on her wedding day, "The Ambassadress," a full-length portrait of Lady de la Pole, and a smaller picture of the three children of Captain Little.

Mr. Justice Darling, when he entered the court this morning, was accompanied by Justices Lush, Sankey, and Shearman, who examined the pictures with much interest.

NAMBY-PAMBY WORK.

Sir Luke Fildes, R.A., examined by Mr. Hemmerde, K.C., for the plaintiff, said his opinion was that the picture in question was not a Romney. He was in general agreement with the opinion expressed by the Hon. John Collier about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., Sir Luke said the picture differed very much from Romney's work, which was much more virile. Romney was faithful to his sitter, and his work had not the namby-pamby, artificial look that this picture presented.

"Do you agree that a keen painter like Romney might have been profoundly influenced by his Paris and Italian tour?" inquired counsel.

"Oh, yes," replied witness.

"And it would have been a natural thing for him to have produced a subject picture?" pursued counsel.

"That is not a subject picture," retorted Sir Luke.

He would not agree that the picture was an illustration of portraiture and subject picture combined.

Pressed for his reasons he said: There is no individuality about it. It is not like anyone in particular. They are simply lay figures dressed up, and have not the character and individuality you will see in portrait pictures. Romney was very definite in his view of that subject. It is a feeble, artificial production of the kind Angelica Kauffman would do, and a poor one at that.

COUNSEL SETS A PROBLEM.

"Is not that," asked Mr. Scott, "a picture which might well be a study of two individual women idealised for the purpose of making a successful subject picture?"

Sir Luke agreed. He was invited to study the picture closely, and, having done so, remarked: "It is what we call poor work, and not the work of a master hand."

Sir Luke admitted that some of Romney's works were less successful than others.

He also agreed that Sir Joshua Reynolds produced some work which was not good, but it was not bad in the sense that the picture in question was.

"If it will help you at all", observed Mr. Justice Darling, "I remember a picture by Sir Joshua in which there is a tiger which is a very bad tiger. I think the explanation is that he had not a live tiger at hand." (Laughter).

Mr. Leslie Scott produced a large mezzotint of a portrait painting and asked Sir Luke if he could name the painter of the original.

Sir Luke said he could not.

Sir Edward Poynter, the Hon. John Collier, and Sir Walter Armstrong were equally nonplussed.

"It is by a good man," said Sir Luke Fildes, and Sir Edward Poynter agreed that the picture was painte by a good artist.

Mr. Collier thought "it might be by a good artist."

"It is by Romney," said Mr. Scott.

His Lordship: If I had been a dishonest critic, I should have said, "By Romney, certainly." (Laughter).

"I should have said it was by Romney," observed Sir Luke Fildes, "but I did not like to do so." (Laughter).—"Pall Mall Gazette."

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

RS. 50,000 MISAPPROPRIATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

A case of defalcation involving a loss of about half lakh of rupees was reported by Messrs. Allen Bros. of the Royal Exchange to Waterloo Street Police yesterday. The firm has laid a definite charge against a clerk who was in charge of the sundry department of the firm for the past fourteen years and who is now said to have absconded. The alleged embezzlement perpetrated by the accused was discovered on the 11th instant. When the account of a Mahomedan merchant was examined it was ascertained that although merchant in question had paid to the accused Rs. 700 in settlement of his pro notes the accused had credited only Rs. 150 to the firm. As a result of closer examination of the firm's books it is alleged during the last 14 years the accused has realised not less than Rs. 50,000 in respect of pro-notes executed by different customers and had systematically misappropriated the money without crediting in books.

INDIAN WAR LOAN

NEARING 41 CRORES.

BOMBAY OVER 10½ CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total Loan applications upto 7 p. m. on 13th June 1917 Rs. 40,86,62,122.

Exclusive of important contributions from Native States.—

	Rs.
Bombay ...	10,52,54,100
Bengal ...	10,47,85,900
United Provinces	3,21,31,500
Punjab ...	3,12,43,500
Madras ...	2,12,54,500
Burma ...	1,99,28,000
Minor Administrations	1,63,47,300
Central Provinces ...	75,68,100
Bihar and Orissa ...	54,85,400
Assam	9,02,600
	34,79,00,900

IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NATIVE STATES.

	Rs.
Gwalior	88,21,100
Hyderabad	75,00,000
Mysore	55,83,600
Bahawalpur	40,00,000
Baroda	32,38,400
Total ...	Rs. 2,91,43,100
Post Office ...	Rs. 3,16,18,122

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 19-6-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan	Nil	1,84,075
War Bonds ...	7,150	6,50,950-0
Cash Certificates ...	11,493	12,87 764 12
Total Rs.	18,643	21,22,089-12

HYDERBAD SUBSCRIBES OVER A CRORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, June 13.

The following press communique has been issued by the Nawab Sir Faridoon-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, Political Minister, Nizam's Government:—The subscription of His Highness the Nizam's Government of Rs 75,00,000 to the War Loan has been published daily in the press but private subscriptions in the State have so far appeared under the head of "Minor Administrations." Total amount of such private subscriptions up to date is Rs. 37,80,800. Thus total contributions from Hyderabad State is Rs. 1,12,80,800.

SUBSCRIPTION FROM ICHALKARANJI.

The Chief and the Rani of Ichalkaranji and their subjects have so far subscribed Rs. 1,91,000 to the War Loan.

COLLECTIONS AT CHURCH SERVICE.

The result of the offertory at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, on War Loan day (Thursday, 14th June) was Rs. 1,420-3-6. This amount has been handed over to the Honorary Treasurer of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, June 20, 1917.

GRIMM'S TALE.

Apart from the steady success of British activity on the Western Front, and the notable triumph of Allied diplomacy and strategy in bringing about the downfall of Tino, the most persistent topic connected with the war during the last few days has been related to Russia. The Germans have evidently been pushing their intrigue for separate peace with desperate pertinacity. The direct overtures they previously made having been rejected with indignation by the Council of Workmen's and Soldier's Delegates, the German Government have had recourse to the extraordinary and shameless device of enticing or coercing the Swiss Government to act as intermediary between themselves and Russia for purposes of promoting a dishonourable peace. The revelation, as might have been expected, has caused not a little surprise and resentment in Petrograd. The *modus operandi* adopted in this instance is of a piece with the rest of the crude machinations with which the world has become sufficiently familiar. A member of the Swiss Federal Council, answering to the revealing name of M. Hofmann, was responsible for dispatching a telegram to Petrograd in the cypher of the Swiss Federal Council, in which he authorised the issue of what he was pleased to describe as a "moral communication," which ran as follows:

> "Germany will undertake no offensive, while an arrangement with Russia is possible. I am convinced, after conversations with an important personage that Germany aims at peace with Russia honourable to both, with intimate economic and commercial relations and financial support to rehabilitate Russia, no interference in internal affairs of Russia, an *entente cordiale* regarding Poland, Lithuania and Courland and the restoration of occupied provinces including the Austrian territory in possession of Russia."

Hofmann's telegram was addressed to the Swiss Minister in Petrograd, and the Minister was further requested to arrange for the communication of Germany's peace offer to Russia through a man appropriately named Robert Grimm, alleged to be a Swiss citizen, who had opportunely arrived in Petrograd, ostensibly acting as a guide to the returning Russian refugees! The irregularity of this attempt at pourparlers was only equalled by its clumsiness, and the Russian rejection of it was characteristically summary. The Provisional Government ordered the expulsion of the pseudo-ambassador on the sufficient and convincing ground that he was "a pacifist German agent"! "Grimm has already left Russia," says Reuter. The General Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which is now in session, approved the expulsion of Grimm by 640 votes to 121, "being of opinion that his expulsion was essential in the interests of the Russian Revolution and of international Socialism." The Duma too has passed a resolution declaring "that separate peace and prolonged inactivity on the Russian fronts would be an ignoble treason to the Allies, and also that the maintenance of Russia's safety and liberties depended on the immediate resumption of the offensive."

All this clearly represents the authentic trend of general Russian feeling, and of Russia's attitude to the prolongation of the war. There are a small number of super-pacifists, however, who, whether under German influence or not, are indubitably playing the German game. This minority unfortunately is neither voiceless nor uninfluential, and it is to the pressure exerted by it that we must attribute the extraordinary Note published by the Provisional Government which Reuter has cabled. There is glaring inconsistency in the fact that this Note comes almost immediately after the ignominious expulsion of Grimm ordered by the Provisional Government itself. The Note suggests that an Allied Conference be held with the object of "revising" the war aim agreements of the Allies. It is true that the Note specifically excludes from its purview the London Agreement which binds the Allies not to conclude a separate peace, but any "revision" of the war aims of the Allies at the present stage is both a manifestly unnecessary and dangerous proceeding. We can only regard this extraordinary suggestion as having been put forward by the Provisional Government against its better judgment, and as a sop to the irreclaimable peacemongers among their followers. Meanwhile the Grand Alliance holds as firmly as ever, and the unanimity of opinion and feeling among its most responsible statesmen, as well as among the vast bulk of their respective followings, is striking. Mr. Henderson, in the course of what is described as a long and powerful statement which he has addressed to the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, gives at once an assurance and a warning to the Russian democracy:

> "We must be careful, (he says,) for our choice to-day may lie between honour and infamy, untimely peace and years of fear, a few months of fighting and suffering and lasting peace. These are, I think, the views of the overwhelming majority of organised workers in Great Britain."

"REPREHENSIBLE UNTRUTH."

As was to be expected, every day that passes brings more and more evidence of the determination of Indian public leaders everywhere to refuse to be cowed down by the threat of repression held out and to close up their ranks and rally round the cause of Indian Self-Government. An Allahabad telegram tells us that several well-known and distinguished Congress leaders have joined the Home Rule League in consequence of, and as a protest against, the internment of Mrs. Besant. It is evident that one of the direct results of Lord Pentland's action will be the swelling of the rank of Home Rulers in India by thousands. We publish elsewhere, in this connection, the sober and well-weighed comments of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the situation created by the official declaration of war against the popular demand for a real measure of self-government after the war. It should be mentioned by the way, that the Hon. Pandit was unaware of the order of internment served on Mrs. Besant when he penned this letter to the Press. Mr. Malaviya, it will be observed, is under no delusion that the onslaught of the bureaucracy is directed against the Home Rule League alone. He says, "a perusal of the speeches of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Lord Pentland leaves little room for doubt that what they wish to put down is the agitation for the constitutional reforms which have been adumbrated in the "Memorandum" and formulated in greater definition in the scheme unanimously put forward by the Congress and the Moslem League." The Pandit also makes it clear that in their attempt to put down this agitation, these two provincial satraps have themselves been guilty of exaggeration and misrepresentation of the aims and intentions of the Home Rule movement. One of the demands of the Congress and the Moslem League is the placing of the Executive Government, subject to certain safeguards, *not in all its departments as Lord Pentland has incorrectly stated*, but in all domestic matters, under the control of the Legislative Councils, containing a large majority of elected members. Both Sir M. O'Dwyer and Lord Pentland, as Mr. Malaviya points out, have directed their strongest onslaught against this part of the reform proposals. In Sir M. O'Dwyer's opinion such changes would be "as revolutionary in their character and as subversive of the existing constitution as those which the Ghadar emissaries endeavour to bring about." This, as Mr. Malaviya justly observes, "is the language not merely of intemperance but of reprehensible untruth." Lord Pentland complains of "unscrupulous attacks and insiduous calumnies" against the existing administration, which, we are told, is faced by "calculated and organised efforts to discredit and challenge their authority." What of the "calumnies" against the constitutional propaganda of the Congress, Moslem League or Home Rule League organisations in high quarters and the "calculated and organised efforts to discredit" it?

Apart from these minor matters, British statemen here, in Great Britain and the rest of the Empire, might well ponder over the larger issue involved in the campaign of reaction and repression which is being engineered in India at the present hour. Mr. Malaviya has summed up this issue in these convincing terms:—

> "I cannot imagine a graver disservice to the cause of the Empire than that when from his Majesty the King-Emperor downwards the highest representatives of the Empire have repeatedly proclaimed to the civilised world during the last three years, that the Empire and its Allies are engaged in the colossal sacrifice of blood and treasure involved in this unparalleled war, in the cause of freedom and righteousness, of the independent and unmolested existence of small nations as well as great; when the English Parliament and people have, as it with one voice, acclaimed the establishment of popular Government in Russia, as the greatest achievement of the war so far; when Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour applaud and endorse the sentiments of President Wilson that 'the unity and peace of mankind can only rest upon democracy, upon the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own Government; when England is busy trying to establish Home Rule in Ireland; in short, when England is standing forward as the apostle of freedom, of the government of the people, for the people, by the people; I cannot imagine a greater disservice to the cause of the Empire than to proclaim to the world that England cannot tolerate in India even a lawful and constitutional agitation for self-government within the Empire. It will rejoice the Prussian, who will use it, as showing a wide gulf between profession and practice, to discredit England in the estimation of the allies and the neutral powers. It will sadden the heart of every one who is loyal to the connection between India and England, for it will create a discontent and dissatisfaction in India the like of which has never been known."

We commend these weighty observations of one whom even Lord Pentland would concede as being "acquainted with public affairs,"—of one, too, who is one of the pillars of the National Congress,—to the attention of Lord Chelmsford's Government.

Notes of the Day.

The Presidency Association's Protest.

We publish in another column the text of a most weighty and important resolution which has been passed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association. As the premier political association of this Presidency, and one of the most conspicuously representative and constitutional bodies in the country, its opinion is entitled to special attention on the part of the Government. We are glad that by their resolution the Council of the Presidency Association dispose once for all of the ridiculous contention, already sufficiently exposed in these columns, that Lord Pentland did not attack the Congress movement. "The Council," says the resolution,

> "is compelled to regard the speech of Lord Pentland as containing an attack on the lawful and constitutional aims and propaganda of the Indian National Congress and the allied associations."

After this singularly authoritative condemnation of the policy adopted and carried out by the Governor of Madras, it is for the Government of India and the Secretary of State to consider seriously whether in the interests of the Empire, and of peace and order in this country, Lord Pentland had not better be recalled. We trust the matter will be formally brought to the notice of the Secretary of State and of Parliament.

Reprisals.

Mr. Bonar Law's reply to the series of questions in the Commons advocating reprisals against the inhuman German air raids against open towns was non-committal and left his audience still in doubt whether the Cabinet had really reconciled their conscience to the policy of reprisals. No doubt one or two raids, meant to be of a purely retaliatory character have taken place at the hands of British airmen, notably that on Frieburg. But, most of the statesmen at Whitehall have all along exhibited an undisguised reluctance to launch on a campaign of reprisals as such and it is not difficult to understand why it is so. Leaders of public opinion in Great Britain are still divided in their views regarding not only the morality of reprisals but also their effectiveness as a deterrent factor. Several prominent Churchmen, led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and laymen of the type of Sir Edward Clarke, have inveighed against the policy of reprisals. In their opinion what is cowardly, inhuman and un-Christian in the enemy's acts of war, would be equally cowardly, inhuman and un-Christian in our own acts of retaliation.

The Other Point of View.

But, as Mr. Hall Caine points out in the "Daily Chronicle," the argument against reprisal in war seems to confuse the object of attack and that of retaliation. The former may originate in evil passions only, such as greed, revenge, desire of conquest, while the latter, however tragic in its consequences, may have its origin in the truest impulses of humanity only. But what, it may be asked, of the innocent among the enemy who will have to suffer? The sufferings of the innocent are inevitable in any case and the only open question is whether only one side shall suffer, and whether the enemy is to be allowed to act in an inhuman way with impunity. As Mr. Caine puts it:

> It is no reply to say that in reprisals we may be fighting those who are not fighting us. Since the day when David went out to meet the Philistine, the fate of the non-combatant has been in the hands of the combatant. It is no answer to say reprisals are barbaric. All warfare is barbaric. Aggressive warfare is barbaric insanity; therefore defensive warfare becomes barbaric necessity. In the absence of law to punish wrong, what is necessary is right. Reprisal is of the essence of warfare, and must stand or fall with it.

The Karnatak College.

After years of agitation and alternating hopes and disappointments the people of the Karnatak will see realised to-day their long cherished ambition to have an Arts College among them. His Excellency Lord Willingdon will formally declare the college open to-day at Dharwar. The absence of even a second grade arts college in the whole of the Southern Division of this Presidency, composed of half a dozen districts peopled with communities which are as intelligent and progressive as those of any other province was a great defect of Educational administration, which has contributed not a little in keeping the districts backward. However, the drawback is to be remedied, however partially, from to-day and we can only wish the college every success in its mission of enlightement. The college starts under bright auspices, with a Principal than whom no better choice could have been made. It now rests with the leaders of the Karnatak to make up for the past and to labour jointly for the welfare of their college.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Red Cross Depot yesterday morning. His Excellency lunched at the Yacht Club.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon left Victoria Terminus at 2-45 p.m. yesterday for Poona.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

1. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; 2. M. R. Jaykar, Bar.-at-Law; 3. M. J. Avashia, Bar-at-Law; 4. M. V. Desai, Bar.-at-Law; 5. K. M. Munshi, Advocate; 6. Shankarbhai J. Amin, Solicitor; 7. P. H. Vasarda, B.A., LL.M., 8. N. M. Desai, Solicitor; 9. C. N. Pandya, B.A., LL.B.

(Continued from Column 6.)

The remaining two months, which should preferably be in one period of two months, must be carried out in camp. In all other respects the personnel must serve on the same basis as other Indians in the Indian Defence Force.

There will be no objection to the personnel wearing Topis if desired, or to any special arrangements being made to meet the wishes of students in regard to their rations.

In addition to the nIfantry units University Motor Cyclist Sections as part of the Headquarters of each territorial unit may be formed if practicable.

The details of the Scheme including the proposed establishment and a syllabus for training can be seen at the University Office.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

"AN ATTACK ON THE CONGRESS."

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held on Monday the 18th of June, 1917, the following Resolution was passed:—

RESOLUTION.

1. The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association views with alarm the recent uncalled for and unjustifiable pronouncement made by Lord Pentland in the Legislative Council of the Madras Presidency and protests against his Excellency's demand, accompanied by threats of Government action in case of failure of compliance, that the people of India should put out of their thoughts entirely the early grant to them of responsible self-government.

2. The objects of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League and the other organisations working with them, are of a different character, and are set out in the following resolutions passed at a meeing of the Congress held at Lucknow in 1916:—

3. (a) That having regard to the fact that the great communities of India are the inheritors of ancient civilisations and have shown great capacity for government and administration, and to the progress in education and public spirit made by them during a century of British Rule, and further having regard to the fact that the present system of Government does not satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people and has become unsuited to the existing conditions and requirements, the Congress is of opinion that the time has come when his Majesty the King-Emperor should be pleased to issue a Proclamation announcing that it is the aim and intention of British policy to confer Self-Government on India at an early date.

(b) That this Congress demands that a definite step should be taken towards Self-Government by granting the reforms contained in the scheme prepared by the All-India Congress Committee in concert with the Reform Committee appointed by the All-India Muslim League.

(c) That in the re-construction of the Empire, India shall be lifted from the position of a Dependency to that of an equal partner in the Empire with the Self-governing Dominions.

4. The scheme of reforms, drawn up conjointly by the All-India Congress Committee and the All-India Moslem League and passed at the sessions of both bodies, represents the extent to which they demand the Government should go at the close of the war in taking a definite step towards Self-Government.

5. The Council, therefore, is compelled to regard the speech of Lord Pentland as containing an attack on the lawful and constitutional aims and propaganda of the Indian National Congress and the allied associations.

6. The Council is surprised to note also the communiqué issued by Lord Pentland's Government, in which it is sought to explain his Excellency's speech. The communiqué seeks to assure the public that the Madras Government is in sympathy with the aspirations of the people of India for Self-Government but says that they must condemn strongly the advocacy of complete autonomy for India at the close of the war. So far as the Council is aware, no responsible organisation, association or body or person has advocted such complete autonomy for India at the close of the war.

7. The Indian National Congress further passed a resolution as follows:—

"This Congress urges the Congress Committees, Home Rule League and other Associations which have as their object the attainment of Self-Government within the Empire to carry on through the year an educative propaganda on law-abiding and constitutional lines in support of the reforms put forward by the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League."

8. With this and the scheme of reforms drawn up and passed by the Indian National Congress, the Council of the Association is in entire accord and it, therefore, calls upon and urges the people of this Presidency to work for and carry out the mandate of the Indian National Congress by all lawful and constitutional means.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

PROPOSED BOMBAY UNIVERSITY COMPANY.

The Registrar of the Bombay University writes:—

The following Scheme has been sanctioned by H. E. The Commander in Chief of India with regard to the enlistment of the graduates and undergraduates of the Bombay University for the Indian Defence Force and for the formation of University Motor Cyclist sections.

A Company of 250 men to be called the Bombay University Company and to form a part of the Battalion of the Bombay Group shall be raised by the Bombay University.

The Company shall be representive of the whole of the Educational Establishment controlled by the University.

Officers to be from the instructional administrative staffs of the University provided that one at least is British within the interpretation of the Act. The Chancellor of the University to be responsible that the officers chosen are suitable and in the case of the institutions providing a sufficient proportion of the men to form an officer's command, that the officers shall be from that Institution.

Training to be in continuous periods of not less than a month and aggregating three months. To avoid interference with studies, the first month can be in the neighbourhood of the University, and to consist of physical training and training without arms, provided sufficient instructional staff can be found for this purpose.

(Continued in Column 5.)

BRITISH STAND ON INFANTRY HILL.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON FRENCH FRONT.

THREE ENEMY MUNITIONS DEPOTS DESTROYED.

BRITISH STAND ON INFANTRY HILL.

ENEMY FAILURE TO REGAIN POSITIONS.

SUCCESSFUL AIR-FIGHTING.

TEN ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 19.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—We took twenty-one prisoners this morning during the enemy's failure to regain his positions on the Infantry Hill. Our troopers have gained ground slightly in the direction of Warneton. There has been mutual artillery firing throughout the day in the neighbourhood of Lens and north of Armentieres.

The fighting in the air yesterday was again in our favour. We brought down ten German aeroplanes and drove down five others. Two of ours are missing.

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR MONCHY-LE PREUX.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON SCARPE AND NEAR YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 19.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon reports:—Early this morning the enemy delivered a strong local attack on the positions we captured on June 14th eastward of Monchy-le-Preux. After severe fighting we were compelled to fall back from the advanced posts established before our main new position which we still hold on the Infantry Hill.

There has been reciprocal artillery firing northward of the Scarpe. The enemy artillery has been active near Ypres.

ENEMY SUBMARINE SUNK.

BY A JAPANESE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 19.

The Admiralty states that a Japanese torpedo flotilla attacked and it is believed sank an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on Tuesday.

INCREASE IN SHIPBUILDING AND OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS

ALSO OF AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 19.

Speaking at a conference of Trade Unions considering the dilution of labour, Dr. Addison, Minister of Munitions, said that merchant shipbuilding had increased threefold since last year and an enormous number of guns had been provided. While, repairing was extensive he was glad to announce that damage and loss through direct enemy hits and faulty ammunition was smaller than ever before. Numbers of Tanks were now being constructed which was a formidable programme in itself. It had also been decided to increase the output of aeroplanes, which increases would multiply more and more if the Army demands were to be met.

GENERAL SMUTS TO REMAIN IN ENGLAND.

AS ADVISER IN MILITARY CAPACITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 19.

It is announced that General Smuts will remain in England as an adviser in a military capacity.

LATER.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Bonar Law stated that the War Cabinet in order to avail themselves of the special military knowledge and experience of General Smuts had invited him to attend their meetings during his stay in this country.

CONVEYING OF MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

CAPTAIN OF RUSSIAN CRUISER'S REFUSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 19.

The Secretary of the Socialist Party wrote on June 14th to Captain Kedlinsky, commanding the Russian cruiser, Askold, asking him to convey Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and his party to Russia. Captain Ketlinsky replied that the request had been discussed at a conference of all officers and men on board and they unanimously decided that it was their duty only to act in accordance with orders of the Provisional Government, but as the whole of the cruiser's crew considered that the war must be prosecuted to victory and to the destruction of Prussian militarism and as consequently they did not desire to carry the deputies favouring immediate peace, he (Captain Ketlinsky) declined to take any initiative in the matter.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON FRENCH FRONT.

GAIN IN THE CHAMPAGNE

ENEMY BOMBARDING RHEIMS CEASELESSLY.

ONE KILLED AND THREE INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 19.

Last night's French communiqué reported marked artillery activity in the region of Laffaux, at Pantheon and in the Craonne-Chevreux sector. We captured a system of trenches forming a salient in the Champagne on a front of five hundred metres. Forty prisoners were captured.

The Germans continue ceaselessly to bombard Reims. Two thousand shells were thrown into the city to-day. One civilian was killed and three were injured.

GERMAN CREDIT.

RUINED BY U. S. INTERVENTION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 19.

The economist, M. Edmond Thery points out in "Le Matin" that the intervention of the United States has ruined Germany's credit. Adjacent neutral bankers, who are in the closest touch with the German financiers, are of the opinion that Germany will soon be unable to fulfil her engagements.

FALL OF MARK.

German capitalists are contributing to the fall of the mark by converting their assets into neutral currency.

THE CONFIRMED DRUNKARD.

LORD D'ABERNON'S DRASTIC PROPOSALS.

Lord d'Abernon, chairman of the Liquor Control Board, made some drastic proposals for the treatment of drunkards at the annual conference of the Chief Constables' Association at the Waldorf Hotel on May 11.

"The convictions for drunkenness," said Lord d'Abernon, "in England and Wales had decreased by 180,000 a year to 80,000 cases a year. The restrictions had, however, very little effect on the mentally abnormal drinkers, whose intemperance was the result and expression of a diseased or defective organisation.

"There should not be any serious difficulty in arranging for adequate medical observation and report in all classes where there is ground for suspecting some abnormal condition, and sentences could be adjusted to meet the special circumstances of the individual case.

CURATIVE DETENTION NECESSARY.

"The penalty of imprisonment for drunkards is too severe and not severe enough—too serve in that it subjects the drunkard to detention under a system of penal discipline designed for offenders of active and dangerous anti-social tendencies; not severe enough because it is too short to have any curative effect or to exercise any deterrent influence on the recidivist.

"Means should be found to make certain sections of the trade more alive to their responsibilities in serving drunken persons. With restricted hours, and, as I hope, a large reduction of public-houses, it would be much easier to detect the public-house where drunkenness occurred.

The discussion, in which several Chief Constables took part, tended to show that there was a large body of opinion in favour of State control, fewer public houses, really curative detention of inebriates, and a drastic supervision of clubs. One speaker thought that malted food for children was likely to produce a craving for alcohol in later life. The existing inebriate homes were universally admitted to be ineffective.

Lord d'Abernon, at the conclusion of the discussion, said that everybody admitted that a reduction of public houses would be beneficial to sobriety and public order. It was less generally recognised, but none the less true, that that reduction would be beneficial to the trade. He had no doubt that the 90,000 licences in England could be reduced by about one-third.—The "Pall Mall Gazette."

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT STEINFELD.

THREE MUNITIONS DEPOTS DESTROYED.

SIX KILLED AND 330 INJUIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 19.

An explosion has destroyed three munition depots at Steinfeld. Six persons were killed and 330 injured and extensive damage was done. It is significant that a Vienna communiqué denies that the explosion was due to sabotage.

MILITARY CRISIS IN SPAIN.

REVOLUTIONARY-ANTI-MONARCHIST MANIFESTOTO BE ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 19.

A telegram to the "Daily News" from Madrid says that after a conference at the Chamber on Saturday night, the various left sections, namely Reformers, Republican Radicals and Socialists decided to issue a revolutionary anti-monarchist manifesto and to form themselves into a block. The action is due to the military crisis and to the rumours of imminent formation of a reactionary pro-German Government under Senor Maura and General Weyler. The Monarchist Reformist party of Alvarez has declared in favour of a republic.

DISSOLUTION OF CHINESE PARLIAMENT.

PRESIDENT'S EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, June 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 19.

The President has sent a message to the Provinces explaining that he was obliged to dissolve the Parliament in order to preserve the republican Government, lives and property of the inhabitants in the capital and the unity of the North and the South. He feared that if he resigned at present a civil war would result and foreigners would be obliged to interfere for self-protection and consequently destruction of the nation would follow. When normal conditions were restored he would resign. The message shows that the President is completely terrorised by Tuchan's threats.

In spite of his earlier refusal of invitation, Changhsun has arrived in Peking.

NEW SOUTH WALES' PREMIER ENTERTAINED.

"OUR FIGHT WITH CLEAN HANDS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 12 noon, June 19.

A luncheon was given at the Savoy Hotel to-day in honour of the Hon. Mr. William Arthur Holman, Premier of New South Wales. The company included Mr. Long, Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Hodge, Minister of Labour, and the Dominions High Commissioners.

Proposing the toast of the guest, Mr. Long said that we were as determined to-day as in August 1914, and should never lay down the sword until the principles of liberty and justice for which we had fought had triumphed. (Cheers). The British Empire had fought with clean hands but with regard to our enemies he could not say that when the war was over we could shake hands and forget. Though we might forgive we could not forget the enemy's deeds which for infamy were unparalleled in the history of warfare of the savage races.

The Hon. Mr. Holman replying referred to the large share of responsibility borne by New South Wales in the result of the Australian Conscription referendum. He declared that the result did not indicate a lack of sympathy with the Empire's war aims; it was due to mismanagement in the presentation of the issue, local discontent with the Australian Imperial rule and a spirit of optimism with regard to the duration of the war.

Referring to the large Irish element in New South Wales the Hon. Mr. Holman said he hoped and believed that the whole race would shortly rejoice in the solution of the Irish question. He was authorised by New South Wales to state that Australia would not fail to assist the Empire.

Mr. Hodge expressed the hope that the fortified towns in Germany would be attacked day in and day out.

GERMAN DELEGATION AT STOCKHOLM.

FULL REPORT OF MAJORITY STATEMENT PUBLISHED.

STATEMENT OF PEACE AIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. June 19.

The full report is now published at Stockholm of the German majority Socialist delegation's statement of its peace aims, which are interesting in view of the fact that they are probably inspired. After reaffirming the formula of no annexations and no indemnities, it says the rejection of annexation implies a demand for the restitution of conquered colonies. It repudiates the idea of compensation for damaged territory and proposals that Alsace-Lorraine should be made an independent member of the German Empire. It favours restriction of armaments, obligatory international arbitration, also no commercial war after the war. Finally, it urges open door in colonies with the abolition of protective duties.

CRUSHING PEACE AIMS OPPOSED IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 19.

There seems to be a general recognition that Germany has made an advance in the direction of acceptance of the formula of no annexations and no indemnities, but it is uncertain whether it is applicable only to Russia. The "Vorwaerts," which is controlled by the Government, especially opposes a crushing peace, saying it is essential that peace should not create an unbearable situation for any belligerent.

Meanwhile much satisfaction is felt in London and the Allied countries at the Russian Government's dismissal of Grimm and at the Council of Workmens' and Soldiers' Delegates' approval of this action. This and Russia's exclusion of "No separate peace agreement" from the discussion at the proposed Allied conference has greatly renewed confidence in London and Paris.

DISHONOURABLE GERMAN PEACE PROPOSAL.

TRANSMISSION TO PETROGRAD REQUIRES INVESTIGATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 19.

"The Times" says, the transmission of a dishonourable German peace proposal to Petrograd by Hoffman and the Swiss Foreign Minister is an international incident requiring the promptest investigation. It seems scarcely distinguishable from the unnatural step by the Swiss Government in the interests of Germany to the detriment of the Allies. We reserve judgment pending firm representations which the Allies, we assume, will make at Berne."

FORGED LETTER.

UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COMPLAINT TO C. I. D.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Khan Bahadur Kavasji J. Pettigara made an application for permission to investigate an offence under provisions of section 58 of the Bombay Police Act. The circumstances under which the application was made are these:

The Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, made a complaint to the Deputy Commissioner of Police on June 15, that he had heard that a forged letter on Government note-paper with his forged signature on it regarding the result of the Matriculation examination was being circulated in the city. Mr. Pettigara made an enquiry into the matter and secured a photograph copy of the letter from Mr. Ratanalal Atmaram Shah, editor of the "Hindustan," a Gujarati newspaper. The original letter has not yet been recovered, but it appears to be typewritten, and photographs of it have been taken for circulation. The words "strictly confidential" are written on it and the letter is purported to be written on June 7 from "Government House, Poona," by Mr. Setalvad to Mr. F. M. Dastur, Registrar of the Bombay University, informing him that H. E. the Governor considered the results of the recent Matriculation examination too liberal and had ordered that only 30 per cent. of the candidates should be declared to have passed the examination. Mr. Pettigara said the signature of Mr. Setalvad had been forged very clumsily, and the Government note-paper with the embossment on it on which the letter had been photographed must have been stolen.

The Magistrate granted the application.

AIR RAID ON TUMBA.

MOVEMENTS IN THESSALY CONTINUE.

SUPPORT TO VENEZELIST GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 19.

A communiqué from the French Eastern Army says:—The British air service successfully bombarded the Tumba railway station and several munition dumps.

Our troops' movements in Thessaly continue. All communes in the neighbourhood of Larissa and Volo have spontaneously supported the Venezelist Government and are installing new civil authorities.

COPING WITH ENEMY AIR RAIDS.

DEMAND FOR REPRISALS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 7 a.m., June 19.

Replying in the House of Commons to a batch of questions advocating reprisals for the enemy air raids Mr. Bonar Law said that it was a mistake to assume that air raiding was confined to the enemy. Our air forces in France raided the German communications and other military objectives behind the lines and with the increase of our air forces and improvement of machines air raiding against longer range objectives was becoming more and more practicable. The Government was consulting the military authorities and Field-Marshal Haig regarding the most effective methods of meeting the situation and it was obviously undesirable to give the enemy our intentions.

Replying to supplementary questions as to whether the Government had decided on reprisals Mr. Bonar Law declared that the Government had a perfectly open mind in the sense that they intended to take steps not merely for damaging the enemy but for the prevention of raids like those made recently.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 18.
Recd. 5 p.m., June 19.

A German communiqué referring to yesterday's raid speaks of attacking important fortresses in the south of England with good results. It admits that an airman brought down a Zeppelin.

(Continued from Column 6.)

In such circumstances caution was obvious. Meanwhile, in spite of the enormous difficulties which the condition of the ground and ingenuity of the enemy placed in our way, the work of preparing and constructing bridges, roads and railways was carried on with the most commendable rapidity."

The despatch proceeds to describe how the enemy's resistance increased as we neared Hindenburg Line, emphasising the great costliness of many of his counter-attacks, particularly in attempts to recover Beaumetz-lez-Chambrai.

Speaking of the outstanding features of the five months fighting from November 18th, Sir Douglas Haig says that in spite of the unusual severity of the weather, the winter campaign was conducted to a successful issue under the most trying and arduous conditions. The activity of our battle-front was maintained without a break from the conclusion of last year's offensive to the commencement of the present operations. The successful accomplishment of this part of our present plan has already enabled us to realise no inconsiderable instalment of fruits of the battle of the Somme and has gone far to open the road to their full achievement. The courage and endurance of our troops carried them triumphantly through periods of particularly trying fighting, in which they were subjected to the maximum of personal hardship and physical strain. "I cannot speak too highly of the qualities of all ranks. The ability with which the troops on the Ancre were handled by General Gough, and further South by General L. Rawlinson, was in all respects admirable. The retreat to which the enemy was driven by our continued success reintroduced conditions approximately of open fighting, in which the cavalry was given the opportunity to perform its special duties. Although the deliberate enemy's withdrawal enabled him to choose his own ground for resistance and to employ every device to inflict losses, our casualties, which were exceedingly moderate throughout the operations on the Ancre, became exceptionally light during the period of the retreat. The prospect of general resumption of open fighting can be regarded with great confidence. Systematic destruction of roads, bridges and railways made unprecedented demands on Royal Engineers, who were already heavily burdened with the work entailed by the preparation for the Spring offensive."

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S DESPATCH.

ELUCIDATION OF STRATEGIC PLANS.

RESUME OF OPERATIONS FROM 18TH NOVEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 19.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. June 19.

A despatch from Sir Douglas Haig covering the operations from 18th November to the commencement of the present offensive affords a connected story and a valuable historical record elucidating much that has hitherto been obscure and revealing strategic plans behind apparently isolated attacks and raids which continued throughout the Winter, showing all as fitting into a comprehensive and systematic scheme in order to prepare a favourable situation for the Spring advance. Owing to the battle of the Somme the enemy in the region of the Ancre valley had been forced into a pronounced salient between the Ancre and the Scarpe valleys, therefore a further short advance would give the command of Beaumont-Hamel spur. Accordingly, the attack was delivered against defences over-looking the villages of Pys and Grandcourt on the 18th. November. The object was to advance within assaulting distance of Le Transloy-Loupart line. Five thousand yards of valuable positions were acquired, but the weather then held up operations until January, when the whole spur was captured and we advanced a thousand yards up the Beaucourt Valley, with exceedingly light casualties owing to the close and skillful co-operation between the infantry and artillery and fine work by the aircraft. The possession of high ground opened up an extensive artillery field and further successes on the 3rd and 4th of February gave us an important section of the German second line north of the Ancre, making the evacuation of Grandcourt inevitable. The next task was to drive the enemy from Beaucourt valley, which began on the 10th February.

CAPTURE OF SERRE HILL.

We captured 1,500 yards of trenches lying at the southern foot of the Serre Hill and made the village of Serre a pronounced enemy salient, and further progress in the Ancre valley would make it untenable. Therefore, a larger operation was begun with a view to acquiring the northern extremity of the Morval-Thiepval ridge, which commanded the southern approaches to Pys and Miraumont and the observation of the upper Ancre valley. Simultaneously a smaller attack, designed to capture the sunken road north of the Ancre, which controlled the western approach to Miraumont, was made during the night of the 17th Feb. Assaults were delivered in spite of heavy ground and thick mist and alert troops, who, however, assaulted with great gallantry. We succeeded completely and gained the desired observations. We also commanded the enemy artillery positions in the upper Ancre valley and his defences of Pys and Miraumont. Our subsequent bombardments, as anticipated, forced the evacuation of Pys and Miraumont on the 24th February. On the following day positions from north of Gueuedecourt to the west of Serre were captured.

Weather favoured the enemy in retirement. Thaw broke up the roads and the sides of the trenches collapsed, and the acquired ground became the worst quagmire. On the contrary, roads behind the enemy improved the further he withdrew, and a succession of misty days prevented a rapid pursuit. Consequently, it is greatly to the credit of all ranks that constant touch with the enemy was maintained. Continuous and systematic advances drove the enemy out of successive positions until March 2nd, when we reached the Le Transloy-Loupart line, except at Irles, which formed a salient. Seven days were then devoted to improving communications and bringing up guns.

WAY TO ATTACK LE TRANSLOY-LOUPART LINE.

and on March 10th Irles was captured.

Our casualties were less than the prisoners, who numbered 289. A way was thus opened for attacking the Le Transloy-Loupart line, which was shelled so effectively on March 11th, and 12th that the enemy fell back to parallel lines, whereupon Grevilliers and Loupart were occupied and methodical operations begun for attacking the next line.

(The report is broken here and the print what we have received up to the time of going to Press.—B. C.)

The advance reached a stage at which increasing difficulty of maintaining communications compelled us to slacken the pace of pursuit. South of the Peronne the lack of bridges which the enemy had destroyed presented a formidable obstacle, while north of the Peronne, a wide belt of devastated ground over which the battle of the Somme had been fought offered even greater difficulties to the passage of guns and transport. "We were advancing, therefore, over a country in which all means of communication had been destroyed, against an enemy whose army was still intact and capable of launching a vigorous offensive, should a favourable opportunity offer. Strong detachments of his infantry and cavalry occupied vantage points along the line of our advance, keeping the enemy informed of our progress and screening his own movements. His guns had already been withdrawn, and previously prepared positions were available at any moment to cover and support a counter-stroke, while conditions of the country across which we were moving made progress of our artillery slow.

WORK CARRIED ON WITH COMMENDABLE RAPIDITY.

The bulk of enemy's forces were known to be holding a formidable defensive system on which he could fall back should his counter-stroke miss aim. On the contrary, as our troops moved forward they left all prepared defences further behind.

(Continued in Column 5.)

MRS. BESANT'S INTERNMENT.

"NEW INDIA" STOPPED.

ALSO "COMMONWEAL."

WIDESPREAD DISAPPROBATION.

PROTEST MEETING CALLED AT MADRAS.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 18.

Mrs. Beasant appeared this morning before Khan Bahadur Mahomed Bazlullah Saheb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Egmore Police Court and declared that she had from this date ceased to be the editor and publisher of "New India" and the "Commonweal." The representation was made in the chambers.

There was no issue of "New India", to-day.

It is understood that a public meeting will be held in the Gokhale Hall, Madras, on Thursday, the 21st June, to protest against the orders of the Madras Government interning Mrs. Besant, Mr. B. P. Wadia and Mr. G. S. Arundale.

THE "KESARI'S "EXHORTATION.

PROMINENT MEMBERS TO CONTINUE HOME RULE PROPAGANDA.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, June 19.

The "Kesari" of the 19th in its article on the attack on Mrs. Besant and Home Rule, says that the repressive programme of 1908 should have been resorted to in this wan time as an answer to a thourough-going constitutional Home Rule propaganda is much to be regretted. Mrs. Besant's only fault lay in her carring on the Home Rule movement with wholehearted energy and enthusiasm. She cannot possibly harbour any motive of bringing about the destruction of the British Empire and conspire with the enemies of the Empire to that end. The Madras Government has not laid before the people any proof of such intimation or association of Mrs. Besant. The application of the Defence of India Act to Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, when no such intention or association can be proved against them, is a gross abuse of the powers conferred by the Act on the Executive we fear that the old policy of rally the Moderates and crush the Extremists is in train of being revived in a new garb. Our most earnest appeal to Congressmen at this critical hour is, "do not go over to the side of the bureaucracy, or remain indifferent. If you see defects in the work of the Home Rulers join hands with them and remove those defects. The opportunity which is now before us of securing self-government will not recur for a hundred years. If through our fault we allow it to slip out of our hands our opponents are doing and will do their utmost to take advantage of any cowardice, jealousy, or division that they may find in our camp. Be bold, therefore, and be vigilant lest you should fall into nets lined for you. You may not like some of Mrs. Besant's opinions and activities, but the question is now no longer personal. What is in danger is the goal of self-government, the uplift of the country, the service of our Motherland. At this hour we must take the stand of Dharma. Any one that does not take this stand will undoubtedly be reckoned by posterity as a traitor to the Motherland."

The "Kesari" also announces that about 150 prominent Home Rulers belonging to different districts of Maharashtra, Berar, C. P., amongst whom are the Hon. Mr. Belvi, Belgaum, Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Satara, have like Sir Subramanya Aiyar resolved not to retrace their steps and to carry on the Home Rule propaganda under any circumstances. It promises to publish the names of these men and others who may join them in a later issue.

PROTEST BY BENARES BRANCH OF THE LEAGUE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, June 18.

The Home Rule League, Benares, passed the following resolution at a meeting held this evening:

The branch places on record its deepest indignation at the short-sighted policy of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Besant, and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, the truest friends of the British Empire and of India, who have been loyally trying to persuade the Government of India, to act up to the true spirit of the Royal Proclamations and the Charter Act of 1833 and to allow the same principles of liberty and justice to the Indian nation which during this war have been repeatedly announced by his Majesty the King-Emperor and his responsible Ministers and other leaders of British public opinion.

The League regards such action of the Madras Government as an unjustified encroachment on the freedom and rights of citizenship and views with great concern and alarm the inauguration of this latest development of a policy, which is altogether inconsistent with British traditions and which will give the enemies of the Empire a weapon and create the most bitter dissatisfaction in India.

The League further reiterates its unshaken faith in the ideals and constitutional principles for which it stands and which it firmly believes, are indispensable for the stability of the Empire in which the contentment and the advance of India are the true honours of England.

PROTEST MEETING AT CALICUT.

(From our correspondent.)

CALICUT June 19.

An overcrowded public meeting here protested against the internments of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, recording its inflexible determination to carry on, undeterred by threats and repression, the political propaganda for the attainment in India at an early date of self-government within the Empire. Another resolution was passed urging strict Swadeshi, even at a sacrifice, as the only way to draw the attention of the British public to the unwise and repressive measures to stifle constitutional agitation. A cable was sent to the Secretary of State, London. Representatives were elected to the great protest meeting of Madras.

PROTEST MEETING IN MADRAS.

The requisition convening the public meeting at Gokhale Hall on Thursday the 21st instant to protest against the order of the Government of Madras interning Mrs. Besant, Messrs. B. P. Wadia and G. S. Arundale is circulated. The signatories include Sir Subramania Iyer, Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillay, Mr. N. Subha Rao Pantalu, the Hon. Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, the Hon. Mr. V. K. Ramaniya Achariar, Mr. C. P. Ramasawamy Iyer and others. Mr. B. N. Carmai will preside at the meeting.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

In an appeal for funds made in the "Hindu" by Sir Subramania Iyer he writes:—"Having regard to the fact that her settled policy has been never to save or put by anything but spend on public purposes as fast as money came into her hands, her present position is really one in which she must be prepared to face starvation unless the loyalty of those who owe her everything worth possessing in life, discharge their obligation to her by arranging for her maintenance during the period of internment, as to which no one can venture to say when it will end. In these circumstances it is an imperative duty of every Indian as a matter of simple gratitude, immediately to arrange for collection of a fund to be devoted to the meeting of her expenses until she is free. In all probability she will not accept a single farthing out of it. Even if this supposition turns out correct we should not hesitate to start a fund and collect as much as we can in order that the same may be utilised towards the perpetuation of her memory in connection with the immortal services she has rendered to our motherland, services the recording of which will be out of place here." He adds, "It is needless to add that her associates in the internment, Messrs. Wadia and Arundale, are also in a similar plight and that their cases deserve as much recognition as that of Mrs. Besant."

In connection with Sir Subramania Iyer's appeal for funds a sum of Rs 501 has been received from an anonymous contributor and Rs. 2,000 from Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRAS, June 18.

The "Madras Times" writes:—"It may be said that Mrs. Besant has for some time past been practically asking to be interned and it may at any rate be said that the Madras Government has certainly not acted hastily in the matter. We can only hope that people will realise that Government is not going to allow anything like unreal popular agitation in a country so conditioned as India and that the leading men will prosper best by steady progress achieved by earnest endeavours amongst India's responsible men."

The "Hindu" writes:—"The action of the Government of Lord Pentland will be received with profound grief and disappointment throughout the civilised world. Indications of widespread disapprobation and indignation with which the deportation of Mrs. Besant and her devoted coworkers is viewed are already reaching us. We had hoped that after an emphatic disapproval of His Excellency's speech, which had resulted in the issue of a Press Communique explaining that utterance, the Local Government would have reconsidered the situation and adopted a conciliatory attitude."

The "Indian Patriot" writes:—"There is force in its condition that in a time of war everything calculated to distract the thoughts of men should be avoided. But all men are not able to think, alike in this matter and many people have followed Mrs Besant. The Government are the absolute judges of what is wise and unwise, and we cannot but regret that the illustrious lady should have come into conflict with authority."

LAHORE, June 18.

The "Punjabee" says:—"If His Excellency really desired to discountenance the methods of agitation which he characterised as unscrupulous attacks and insidious calumnies upon the existing administration his Government should have taken the help of the ordinary law of the land instead of invoking the aid of the Defence of India Act which was meant for a purpose other than that for which it has been utilised by them on the present occasion."

Commenting on the interament order on Mrs. Besant the "Tribune" writes.—"The country is deeply conscious of the debt of obligation that it owes her for the tremendous upheaval she has brought about in the outlook of the people and the character of their public life. It is therefore very natural and very human that Indians, in particular those of the Southren Presidency should feel the action taken against that lady as action taken against themselves."

Commenting on the internment order of Mrs. Besant the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—Mrs. Besant has gone out of her way to provoke the Madras Government into taking action. Her reckless methods of propaganda have rendered it impossible for the Government to ignore her proceedings any longer. She might have taken a warning from the terms in which the Judges of the Madras High Court condemned the tone of her journalistic writings a short time ago, but she made no attempt despite that warning to moderate the bitter and provocative tone of her agitation at any time. A propaganda such as hers would be reprehensible, but under war conditions when domestic controversy is supposed to be hushed, it is altogether too much to expect Government to remain indifferent to its dangerous possibilities.

LUCKNOW, June 19.

Referring to Mrs. Besant question, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says that the times require above all sanity and coolness. The best way would be for the members of various Councils to address their respective Governments with their reasons for disagreeing with the action taken. The country like the United Kingdom is under the operation of the Defence of Realm Act and prominent Indians should be the last to encourage Government to take any action which would have the effect of interfering with the existing cordial relations of marring the excellent record of India in connection with the war.

PROTEST OF INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE (BOMBAY BRANCH.)

At the special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Braugh of the Indian Home Rule League, held yesterday evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

I. Resolved that the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League strongly condemns the arbitrary internments, by the Madras Government, of our beloved and trusted leaders, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Arundale, and Mr. Wadia and respectfully prays our gracious Sovereign, the King-Emperor and the Cabinet and the Parliament to recall Lord Pentland, who has grossly abused the emergency powers placed in his hands under the Defence of India Act, a purely War measure, to set our interned leaders free immediately and to reassure public mind, gravely alarmed at the commencement of the period of repression, foreshadowed in Lord Pentland's unpolitic speech, by a proclamation that no repressive measures shall be resorted to by any local government or the Government of India to put down lawful and constitutional agitation for the attainment of Home Rule or Self-Government at an early date, as demanded by the Congress and the Muslim League.

II. Resolved that the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League indignantly repudiates the libelous insinuations against the Home Rule Leagues and the general agitation in the country for the attainment of "Home Rule" at an early date contained in the circular of the Bombay Government, dated the 7th June, and respectfully calls upon them either to prove their insinuations or to gracefully retract them.

III. Resolved that the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League urges upon the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and all the District Congress Committees and other political associations affiliated to the Congress, to rise to the occasion and openly and firmly stand by the Congress and the Muslim League aspirations of an early grant of Self-Government to India and to organize public meetings all over the Province to protest emphatically against the attack of the Madras and the Bombay Governments upon those aspirations.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

CHARGE AGAINST A RAILWAY LOCO FOREMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The case of Mr. J. S. Bailes, formerly Loco Foreman, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Allahabad, and Musia Singh and Monmohan Bose who are jointly charged with him for alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of the Railway property, was taken up by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad to-day. The Government Pleader took objection to the claim of Bailes to be tried as a European British subject, but the Judge allowed the plea and directed Bailes to be tried as such. Counsel for the accused contended besides other proofs that Bailes had been registered as a European British subject under the Defence of India Rules which was enough for the purpose. As the Government Pleader did not ask for the Transfer of the case to the High Court, on the ground if the accused were convicted, punishment of not more than one year would be adequate, the case will be tried by the Sessions Judge and a jury.

LAW AND CHRISTIANITY.

HOUSE OF LORDS JUDGMENT.

The House of Lords, by a majority, decided in mail week that the gift of the residue of his estate by Mr. Charles Bowman, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, to the Secular Society (Ltd.) was valid. The society, writes the "Manchester Guardian," is registered as a company limited by guarantees, with a memorandum and articles of association, and its first object, as stated in its memorandum, is "to promote, in such ways as may from time to time be determined, the principle that human conduct should be based upon natural knowledge, and not upon supernatural belief, and that human welfare in this world is the proper end of all thought and action."

Mr. John Charles Bowman and others, the heir-at-law and next-of-kin of the testator, contested the validity of the gift on the ground that the company was constituted for illegal purposes, namely, the subversion of the Christian and all other religions. Mr. Justice Joyce decided in favour of the society, and the Court of Appeal affirmed his decision. The majority of the House of Lords upheld these judgments.

The Lord Chancellor, who was in favour of allowing the appeal, said it was difficult to see how a change in the spirit of the age could justify a change in the principle of the law by a judicial decision. They had to deal not with a rule of public policy, which might fluctuate with the ages, but with a definite rule of the law, to the effect that anything hostile to Christianity was illegal. It could never be the duty of a court of law to begin by inquiring what was the spirit of the age, and then, in supposed conformity, with that, decide what the law was. If the law was to be altered, the change must be effected, not by judicial decision, but by an Act of the Legislature.

SOCIETY'S OBJECTS NOT ILLEGAL.

Lord Parker said he thought the capacity of the society to acquire property by gift must be taken as established, and, all the conditions essential to the validity being fulfilled, the donee was entitled to receive and dispose of the subject-matter, unless either the gift was obtained by duress or undue influence, or there was something which in a court of equity imposed on the donee the character of a trustee. Admittedly there was no question of duress or undue influence, and, in his opinion, it was impossible to hold that the donee was intended to take, or in fact took, the subject-matter as trustee or in any other character than that of absolute owner. In his opinion the authorities were sufficient to establish that the first object of the society's memorandum was not open to objection as contrary to the policy of the law. It was not illegal, for it did not involve blasphemy. It was not irreligious, for it was at any rate consistent with that negative deism which was held not to be irreligious, in Pare v. Clegg. It was not immoral or seditious. It was, no doubt, anti-Christian, but, to adopt the words of Mr. Justice Coleridge, in Shore v. Wilson, "There is nothing unlawful at common law in reverently doubting or denying doctrines of Christianity, however fundamental. It would be difficult to draw a line in such matters according to perfect orthodoxy, or to define how far one might depart from it in believing or teaching without offending the law. The only safe and, as it seems to me, practical rule is that which I have pointed out, and which depends on the sobriety and reverence and seriousness with which the teaching or believing, however erroneous, are maintained." It would, added Lord Parker, be a serious matter for their lordships' House, unless clearly compelled by authority, to lay down a principle which would preclude the Courts from giving effect to trusts for the purposes of religions which, however sacred they might be to millions of his Majesty's subjects, either denied the truth of Christianity or, at any rate, did not accept some of its fundamental doctrines.

Lord Summer, in concurring, said that with all respect for the great names of the lawyers who had used it, the phrase "Christianity is part of the law of England" was really not law; it was rhetoric, as truly as was Erskine's peroration when prosecuting Williams: "No man can be expected to be faithful to the authority of man who revolts against the government of God." "Thou shalt not steal" was part of our law "Thou shalt not commit adultery" was part of our law. But another part, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," was not part of our law at all. Christianity had tolerated chattel slavery; not so the present law of England. Ours was and always had been a Christian State. The English family was built on Christian ideas, and if the national religion was not Christian, there was none. English law might well be called a Christian law, but we applied many of its rules and most of its principles, with equal justice and equally good government, in heathen communities.

Lords Dunedin and Buckmaster concurred, and the appeal was dismissed, the question of costs being reserved.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, Saturday and Monday, 16th, 17th and 18th June 1917 should be regarded as Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

RED FLAG HOISTED IN CHAMPAGNE.

HOW THE REVOLUTION REACHED FRANCE.

On my way to Petrograd I chanced to meet two Russian soldiers, also on their way to the Russian capital as delegates to the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, chosen by the non-commissioned officers and men of their brigade, which is fighting on the Champagne front, says the special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at Stockholm:—

They were two true types of Russian soldier; the one an ex-railway man, the other of peasant stock. Both were Socialists.

Their story of the counter-effects of the Russian Revolution among the troops of their brigade, which happened at that time to be resting in cantonments, throws an interesting light on the mentality of the Russian soldier. When the news had spread of the overthrow of the Tsardom, and the men learnt of the part which their brothers-in-arms had played in Petrograd, they gathered together spontaneously to discuss the situation.

WHEN THE NEWS CAME.

The movement was so general that the military authorities made no opposition. Moreover, the soldiers did not give any touch of indiscipline to their proceedings. In the regiment which was the first, to hold a meeting, they even invited the colonel to address them on the situation. They asked him to explain what the Red Flag meant that had been hoisted in Russia and which most of their comrades had never seen. The colonel declared that he did not know. One soldier, a certain Athanasius Chachin, had been mixed up in the Socialist movement before the war. He stepped forward from the ranks and made a speech in which he explained to his comrades the significance of the new regime. All the men went over to the Revolution at once, and the officers, too, despite a certain resistance on the part of some of their superiors, followed their example.

From this moment dates the Russian Revolution in the Champagne. Straightway an organisation of non-commissioned officers and men was created, which embraces the whole of the Russian effectives in France.

In the brigade which dispatched the two delegates who were my companions they met in the rest billets, company by company, to discuss the political situation in Russia and the war aims of the Allies. Each company elected four delegates, and these delegates together form the regimental delegations. These two delegates from the ——Brigade to the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd had been elected by the direct suffrage of all the rank and file of the brigade, and their mandates were signed by all the company delegates. A levy of a penny per man paid their travelling expenses, and regular "leave" was granted by the military authorities.

MEN AND OFFICERS AND DISCIPLINE

In the shock produced by the first news of the Revolution certain extreme elements thought that they should just follow the example of their brothers in Russia and dismiss their officers. There was in this no outcome of any special propaganda, for there was hardly anyone to be found among them who had had anything to do with the revolutionary movement before the war; it was rather an instinctive reaction of the news upon simple and ill-informed minds. On the contrary, there happened to be among them certain Socialist propagandists—our two delegates, for instance —and these men held out against this movement and pleaded for the maintenance of discipline. These Socialists won the day.

"And was that really the result of what you did in the Champagne?" I asked.

"Certainly. Discipline is stronger now than ever before. The soldiers have a feeling that their human dignity has become greater, and the officers treat them on that basis. You must take the Russian soldier's psychology into account; it is a saying amongst us that if the officer advances one step towards the soldier the soldier makes five steps towards him. In short, relations between officers and men are better than they have ever been."

"Is there no pacifist movement among you?"

"No! When we heard of the Revolution in Russia there was only one thought amongst us—'Now, at last, we shall be able to beat the Germans!'"

One of the two delegates, himself wearing the St. George's Cross, pointed out that his comrade had been recommended for his bravery in this attack for the French Croix de Guerre.

Naturally, they admitted the emancipated Russian people is no longer in need of outside tutelage. "The war aims of the Russian democracy are not the same as the Tsardom's. But these new war aims only resemble the more closely those of the Western democracies. The essential part of the mandate our comrades have sent us to support in the Motherland is this: No separate peace, and the organisation of victory!"

GRIEVANCES OF B. I. STEAMER PASSENGERS.

BURMA GOVERNMENT TO APPOINT COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 19.

The Local Government intends to appoint a small committee to enquire into the grievances of deck passengers on board the British India steamers, under the chairmanship of Mr. I. P. Hardiman, I.C.S., Deputy Collector, Rangoon. Dr. Mehta, representative of the Indian community, has accepted the offer of the Lieutenant-Governor to serve on the committee.

"NEW INDIA" CASE.

APPEAL BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LEAVE GRANTED BY JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

(From our correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 19.

The Theosophical Society has received a cable from London that the Judicial Committee have granted Mrs. Besant leave to appeal both in the Special Bench and in the revision case from the decision of the Madras High Court in the Press Act proceedings against "New India."

ALLAHABAD LEADERS JOIN HOME RULE LEAGUE.

AS PROTEST AGAINST MRS. BESANT'S INTERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, uJne 19.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Hon. Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana, the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. Mehta Krishna Ram and a number of others have joined the "Home Rule League" in consequence of and as a protest against the action of the Madras Government. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is proceeding to Simla immediately in connection with the internment of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

THANA DISTRICT BRANCH OPENED.

KALYAN, June 18.

The Thana District Branch of the Home Rule League was started on Sunday, the 17th instant, about 600 people attending the meeting. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers:—

Prsident: Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya. Vice-Presidents: Mr. M. R. Ranade, Pleader, Kalyan, Mr. V. H. Dongre, Pleader, Thana, Mr. A. N. Khare, Pleader, Dahanu, and Mr. L. N. Kunte, Bhiwandi.

A Working Committee of about 25 gentlemen from all the Talukas in the District was formed with Dr. C. B. Vaidya and Mr. P. V. Mahajan, as Joint Hon. Secretaries.

After the opening of the Branch, Mr. Mukund Ramchandra Malbari, of Wasind, gave a donation of Rs. 50 to the Branch in the name of his deceased father, Ramchandra Bhikshet Malbari.

LABOUR AFTER THE WAR.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ADVICE.

The Labour Party issued in mail week a report of the proceedings when a deputation presented to the Prime Minister the resolutions dealing with Labour problems after the war which were carried at the annual conference in Manchester, says the "Morning Post."

Mr. Lloyd George, in the course of his reply, said that the war presented a unique opportunity for the reconstruction of the economic and industrial conditions of the country, and added: "There is no time to lose. The country will be prepared for bigger things immediately after the war than it will be when it begins to resume the normal sort of clash of selfish interests which always comes with the ordinary work-a-day business affairs and concerns of the world. I believe the country will be in a more enthusiastic mood and a more exalted mood for the time being—in a greater mood for doing big things; and unless the opportunity is seized immediately after the war I believe it will pass away. I am not afraid of the audacity of these proposals. I believe the settlement after the war will succeed in proportion to its audacity. The readier we are to cut away from the past, the better are we likely to succeed. I hope that every class will not be hankering back to pre-war conditions. I just drop that as a hint, and I hope the working class will not be the class that will set such an example, because if every class insists on getting back to pre-war conditions then God help this country! Therefore, if I could have presumed to have been the adviser of the working classes, I should say to them, 'Audacity is the thing for you.' Think out new ways, think out new methods; think out even new ways of dealing with old problems. Don't always be thinking of getting back to where you were before the war; get a really new world."

THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

Dealing with the question of the franchise, Mr. Lloyd George said: "The Government are too busy with the urgent problems of the war to be able to discuss women's suffrage, plural voting, and questions of that kind, and I really had hoped that the House of Commons would have taken this question into its own hands, and might have been able to arrive at some satisfactory compromise on the problems connected with the franchise. The Parliament that reconstructs Great Britain and Ireland after the war ought to be a Parliament that receives a direct mandate from a strengthened and a reinforced electorate. The more you trust the vast majority of the people the better, I think, will be your new England; the stronger, the clearer, and the more prosperous and happy will be the new England that will emerge out of this horrible welter and chaos of war."

THE EMPIRE OF THE FUTURE.

SPEECH BY GENERAL SMUTS.

KINGSHIP AND COMMONWEALTH.

ADJUSTMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS.

In the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords on May 15 members of both Houses of Parliament gave a dinner in honour of Lieutenant-General Smuts. Lord French presided, and, excepting that the Prime Minister and Lord Milner were unable to be present, the gathering was brilliantly representative of both Lords and Commons.

On the right of the guest of the evening was the Speaker. The Lord Chancellor, too, was present, and others who attended included—

Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith, the Bishop of London Mr. Walter Long, Lord Crewe, Mr. John Redmond, Lord Gladstone, Lord Selborne, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Bryce, Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Haldane, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Lord Buckmaster, Mr. McKinnon Wood, Lord Lincolnshire, Lord Northcliffe, Lord Edmund Talbot, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Herbert Samuel, Lord Fisher, Lord Devenport, Sir Albert Stanley, Mr. R. Munro, Mr. Barnes, Lord Harcourt, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Alfred Mond, Mr. Birrell, Colonel J. Craig, Lord Cowdray, Lord Midleton, Lord Beresford, Lord Burnham, Lord Chaplain, and Sir F. Cawley.

LORD FRENCH'S TRIBUTE.

Field-Marshal Lord French, proposing the toast of the evening, said:—

It is true that the eminent General whom we are entertaining at this moment justly shines amongst us as a highly successful commander in the field, and it is in the light of his great military talents that the whole British Empire to-day regards him. (Cheers.) If this were all, it might be right that his health should be proposed by a comrade in arms, but it is not necessary for me to reiterate the well-known fact that he is also a great lawyer and a great statesman. Although I feel myself unfitted to speak on such a subject in the presence of so distinguished a gathering and on so historic an occasion, I am yet glad of the opportunity in order to recall a period of time 16 years ago, a time to which the General himself has, more than once, eloquently referred since he has been in this country, when I had the honour (and I feel it to have been a great honour) of opposing him in the field. With consummate bravery and ability he commanded the Boer forces in Cape Colony throughout the last year of the South African War.

General Smuts took, as we know, a large and important part in the conduct of the first two years of the war, but I prefer to choose, as an illustration of his military genius, that part of the campaign for which he had the sole responsibility, and in which I had the best reason to feel and appreciate his power and ability as an opponent. "If you be a great general," said Sulla to Marius, "come and fight me." "If you be a great general," replied Marius to Sulla, "compel me to fight you." I say, without hesitation, that day after day, week after week, month after month, our distinguished guest, with every disadvantage in the way of numbers, arms, transport, equipment, and supply, eluded all my attempts to bring him to decisive action, and impressed me far more than any opponent I have ever met with his power as a great commander and leader of men. (Cheers.) The British Army has, as I hope and believe, fairly earned a reputation for conducting war with that generous chivalry which can alone justify it in the eyes of civilization, and I rejoice to look back into the past, and to realize how our enemy of that time, commanded by such men as Botha and Smuts, continually vied with us in the constant maintenance of those finer sentiments which brave enemies should ever cultivate. (Cheers.)

I have always held the opinion that any kind of public comment, critical or otherwise, upon military operations is not only useless and foolish, but absolutely unjust until the full facts of such operations, or set of operations, are fully known and understood, when all the cards on both sides are laid upon the table. The results of the campaign in East Africa up to date are so apparent and decisive that I do not think I can be accused of not observing this principle when I describe those operations as in the highest degree successful, and as another evidence of General Smuts's great military powers. (Cheers.) I had a most interesting conversation with him the other day, in which he graphically described to me his plan of campaign, and his story, though told in the simplest and plainest of language, revealed to me unmistakably the workings of the mind of a great strategist and tactician. (Cheers.)

I have referred to General Smuts as a great leader and a great statesman. It is to my mind an extraordinary fact that some of the greatest soldiers in the world's history have not made the profession of arms the chief study of their lives. We know that Cromwell, Lee, Grant, and other famous soldiers were not brought up to lead men in the field, and it may hardly be said even in the case of the great Napoleon himself that the military art alone engaged his constant thought. Our guest of to-night will go down to history with these other great names as living illustrations of what we mean when we talk of born leaders of men. Personally, I do not know which I am proudest of, having crossed swords with him, or fought by his side. Both as an opponent and as a friend he has taught us all great lessons. (Cheers.)

GENERAL SMUTS'S REPLY.

MEMORIES OF THE BOER WAR.

General Smuts, who was loudly cheered on rising to respond to the toast, said:—

I cannot express to you how deeply I appreciate the honour which you have done me. Ever since I came, two months ago, to this country, I have received nothing but the most perfect and charming kindness and hospitality everywhere, and this hospitality has culminated in the unique banquet at which we are present to-night. I appreciate it all the more because I know it is given at a time when the greatest struggle in the world's history is being decided, and when nobody feels inclined to indulge in festivities. From the Government of the country I have received many marks of confidence, which I have endeavoured to requite in the only way possible to me, by giving them my frank and honest views on every question. When I return home, as I hope shortly to do, I shall be able to tell the people of South Africa that I have been received here by you, not as a guest or as a welcome stranger, but simply as one of yourselves, though speaking with a different accent and laying a different emphasis on many things, as no doubt becomes a barbarian from the outer marches of the Empire. (Laughter.)

I am profoundly thankful to you, Lord French, for the words which have fallen from you. The words of eulogy you have expressed in regard to myself are largely, I think, undeserved; but, at any rate, I accept them as coming from an old opponent and comrade, in arms. I know they are meant in the best spirit, and I accept them in that way even where I feel I do not deserve them. Your words to-night and the great compliment you have paid me by presiding at this gathering recall to my mind many an incident of the stirring times to which you have referred when we were opposing commanders in the last year of the Boer War.

On one occasion, I remember, I was surrounded in a very nasty block of mountains by Lord French. (Laughter.) I was face to face practically with disaster. Nothing was left me but the most diligent scouting to find a way out. I did some of the scouting myself, with a small party. I ventured into a place which looked promising, and which bore the appropriate name of "Murderer's Gap." (Laughter.) I am sorry to say I was the only man who came out alive from that gap. In an account which I saw subsequently of this incident I saw the remark made that one Boer escaped—(laughter and cheers)—but he probably had so many bullets in him that he would be no further danger. (Laughter.)

Well, Lord French, I have survived to be your guest this evening. I was in a very tight corner there. I did get out, and two days afterwards I did break through—blessed word in these times. (Cheers.) At night I came out of those mountains to the railway. It was a very dark night, and my small force was just on the point of crossing the railway when we heard that a train was coming. The train passed, and we stood alongside and looked on. You can imagine what my feelings were when I heard some time afterwards that the only freight on this train was Lord French (cheers) who was moving from one part of his front to the other to find out how I broke through. If I had not missed that chance, Lord French would have been on that occasion my guest. (Laughter.) No doubt a very welcome, though a somewhat embarrassing guest! Now to-night I am his guest. I hope I am not embarrassing, though I am very much embarrassed.

Those were very difficult and strenuous days—days in which one learnt many valuable lessons, good for all one's life. One of the lessons I learned was that, under the stress of great difficulties such as we were then passing through, the only things which survived were the simple human feelings, feelings of loyalty to your fellows and feelings of comradeship and patriotism which carried you through difficulty and privation. We soldiers know the extreme value of these simple feelings. We know how far they can go, and that they can bear the whole weight of civilization on themselves. When you think that, in addition to this, you have the circumstances which you have referred to—namely, that that war was carried on by both sides in a sportsmanlike spirit and in a clean way—then you can see how out of that calamity has been produced the state of affairs in South Africa to-day. You can see how these simple human feelings and loyalty and respect for your opponent on both sides have led to a new basis on which to build the larger South Africa we have to-day.

THE BOND OF EMPIRE.

I am sure that in the present great struggle which is being waged in the world you will see the same causes leading to a like result. Here you have from all parts of the British Empire young men gathered on the battlefields of Europe and the other fields of war. While your statesmen may be planning great schemes of union for the future of the Empire, my feeling is that the work is already largely done. The spirit of comradeship which has been born in this campaign and on the battlefields of Europe among men from all parts of the Empire will be far more powerful than any instrument of government we can erect in the future. (Cheers.) I feel sure that in, after years, when we or our successors come to sum up what has happened, there will be a good credit balance due to this feeling which has been built up and which will be the best support for the Empire in the future.

Once more, as many ages ago it happened under the Roman Emperors, the German volcano is in eruption and the whole world is shaken. No doubt in this great convulsion you are faced in this country with the most enormous problems which any Government or people has ever been called upon to solve, problems of world-wide strategy, of man-power, of communications, of food supply, problems of every imaginable kind and of such magnitude that it is almost beyond the wit of man to deal with them. It is inevitable where you have so many difficulties to face that one should forget to keep before oneself the situation as a whole; and yet this is very necessary. It is most essential that even in this struggle, even when Europe is looming so much before our eyes, we should keep before us and see steadily the problem of the whole situation. I would ask you not to forget in these times the British Commonwealth of nations. Europe will not continue to loom so much in view as it does at present. (Cheers.)

I want to say a few words to-night on this subject because I think there is a tendency to forget some of the aspects of the question with which we are now confronted. This is one of the reasons why I am glad that an Imperial Conference is called at this time. It is apparently a very inopportune moment, but the calling together of the Conference has helped to turn attention once more to that aspect of the problem of the whole situation. I the whole situation which is s important to us. It is not only Europe we have to consider, but the future of the great Commonwealth to which we all belong. This Commonwealth is peculiarly constituted. It is scattered over the whole world. It is not a compact territory and it is dependent for its very existence on world-wide communications—communications which must be maintained or this Empire goes to pieces.

In the years of peace behind us we see what has happened. Everywhere on your communications Germany has settled down; everywhere on your communications you will find a German colony or a German settlement, small or large; and the day might come when you would be in jeopardy through your lines of communication being cut. One of the by-products of the war has been that the whole world outside of Europe has been cleared of the enemy. (Cheers.) Germany has been swept from all the seas and all the continents except Central Europe. While Germany has been gaining ground in Central Europe, from all the rest of the world she has been swept clear. You are now in this position, that once more you can consider the problem of your future as a whole. When peace comes to be made you have all these cards in your hand, and you can go carefully into the question of what is necessary for your future security and the future safety of the Empire, and can say what you are going to keep and what you are going to give away. I hope that when the time comes I am speaking for myself and expressing nobody's opinion but my own—when the time comes for peace to be made we shall bear in mind not only Central Europe, but the whole British Empire. (Cheers.) As far as we are concerned, we do not wish this war to have been fought in vain. We have not fought for material gain or for territory, but we have fought for security in the future If we attach any value to this group of nations which emposes the British Empire, then in settling the terms of peace we shall have to look to its future security and safety. I hope that no arrangement will be made which will jeopardize the valuable results which have been attained. That is the geographical situation.

IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

There remains the difficult question of the constitutional adjustment and relations of the British Empire. At a luncheon which was given some time back by the Empire Parliamentary Committee to the delegates to the Imperial Conference, I said rather critically that I did not think it was a matter in which we could follow precedent, and I hope you will bear with me to-night if I say a few words on that theme. I think that we are inclined to make mistakes in thinking about this group of nations to which we belong, because too often we think, about it as one State. We are not a State. The British Empire is much more than a State. I think the very expression "Empire" is misleading, because it makes people think that we are one community, to which the word "Empire" can appropriately be applied. Germany is an Empire. Rome was an Empire. India is an Empire. But we are a system of nations. We are not a State, but a community of States and nations. We are far greater than any Empire which has ever existed, and by using this ancient expression we really disguise the main fact that our whole position is different, and that we are not one State or nation or empire, but a whole world by ourselves, consisting of many nations, of many States, and all sorts of communities, under one flag.

We are a system of States, and not, I think, a stationary system, but a system always going forward to new destinies. Take the position of that system to-day. Here you have the United Kingdom with a number of Crown Colonies. Besides that, you have large Protectorates like Egypt, an Empire by itself. Then you have a great Dependency like India, also an Empire by itself, where civilization has existed from time immemorial. We are trying to see now East and West can work together. These are enormous problems; but beyond them we come to the so-called Dominions almost independent in government themselves, which have been evolved on the principle of a European constitutional system into almost independent States, but who all belong to this community of nations, which I prefer to call "the British Commonwealth of Nations."

You can see that no political ideas which we have evolved in the past will apply to this world which is comprised in the British Empire; and any name we have yet found for this group is insufficient. The man who will find a proper name for this system will, I think, do real service to the Empire.

The question is, how are you going to provide for the future government of this Commonwealth? An entirely new problem is presented. If you want to see how great it is, you must indulge in comparison. Look at the United States. There you find what is essentially one nation, not perhaps in the fullest sense, but what is more and more growing into one nation; one big state consisting, no doubt, of separate parts, but all linked up into one big continuous area The United States had to solve the problem which this presented, and they discovered the federal solution—a solution which provides subordinate treatment for the subordinate parts, but one national Federal Government and Parliament for the whole. Compare with that state the enormous system which is comprised in the British Empire. You can see at once that a solution which has been found practicable in the case of the United States will never work in the case of an enormous system such as we are trying to work out for the world.

What I feel in regard to all the empires of the past, and even in regard to the United States, is that the effort has always been towards forming one nation—always one nation. All the empires we have known in the past and that exist to-day are founded on the idea of assimilation, of trying to force human material into one mould. Your whole idea and basis is entirely different. (Cheers.) You do not want to standardize the nations of the British Empire; you want to develop them towards a greater nationality. These communities, the offspring of the Mother Country, or territories like my own, which have been annexed after the vicissitudes of war, must not be moulded in any one pattern. You want them to develop on the principle of self-government, and therefore your whole idea is different from anything that has ever existed before. That is the fundamental fact we have to bear in mind—that, this British Commonwealth of nations does not stand for standardization or conventionalization, but for the fuller, richer, and more various life of all the nations comprised in it.

Even the nations which have fought against it, like my own, must feel that their interests, their language, their religion, are as safe and as secure under the British flag as those of the children of your own households and your own blood. It is only in proportion as this is realized that you will fulfil the true mission which is yours. (Cheers.) Therefore, it seems to me that there is only one solution, and that is a solution supplied by our past traditions—the traditions of freedom, self-government, and of the fullest development.

THE KING AND THE EMPIRE.

The question arises, how are you going to keep this Commonwealth of Nations together? If there is to be this enormous development towards a more varied and richer life among the nations, how are you going to keep them together? It seems to me that there are two potent factors that you must rely upon for the future. The first is your hereditary kingship. (Cheers.) I have seen some speculation recently in the newspapers about the position of the kingship in this country—speculations by people who, I am sure, have not thought of the wider issues that are at stake. You cannot make a republic of the British Commonwealth of nations.

If you had to elect a President, he would have to be a President not only here in these islands, but all over the British Empire—in India, and in the Dominions—the President who would be really representative of all these peoples; and he you would be facing an absolutely insoluble problem. (Cheers.) The theory of the Constitution is that the King is not your King, but the King of all of us, ruling over every part of the whole Commonwealth of the nations of the Empire; and if his place should be taken by anybody else than that somebody will have to be elected under a process which will pass the wit of man to devise. Let us be thankful for mercies. We have a kingship here which is really not very different from a hereditary republic. I am sure that more and more in the future the trend will be in that direction, and I shall not be surprised to see the time come when our Royal princes, instead of getting their consorts from among the princelings of Central Europe, will go for them to the Dominions and the outlying portions of the British Empire. (Laughter and loud cheers.)

Speaking of the present system of Imperial Conferences, General Smuts said it would be necessary to devise better machinery for common consultation than we had at present. So far, we had relied on Imperial Conferences which met once in every four years or thereabouts. However useful had been the work which had been done at these Conferences, they had not, in his opinion, been a complete success. It would be necessary to devise better means of achieving our ends. A precedent had now been laid down of calling together the Dominion Prime Ministers and representatives from the Empire of India to the Imperial Cabinet. They had seen a statement made by Lord Curzon that it was the intention of the Government to perpetuate this system in the future. Although they would have to wait for a complete explanation of the scheme from the Government, yet it was clear that in an institution like that they had a better instrument of common consultation than they had in the old Imperial Conference, which met only every four yearis and which discussed a number of subjects which were not really of first-rate importance.

What was necessary was that there should be called together the most important rulers of the Empire, say, once a year, to discuss matters which concerned all parts of the Empire in common, and in order that causes of friction and misunderstanding might be removed. We needed a meeting like that in order to lay down a common policy in common matters for the Empire, and to determine the true orientation of our common Imperial policy. There was, for instance, foreign policy on which the fate of the Empire might from time to time depend. Some such method of procedure must lead to very important results and very great changes. They could not settle a common foreign policy for the whole of the British Empire without changing that policy very much from what it had been in the past, because the policy would have to be, for one thing, far simpler.

In the other parts of the Empire they did not understand diplomatic *finesse*. If our foreign policy was going to rest not only on the basis of our Cabinet here, but, finally, on the whole of the British Empire, it would have to be a simpler policy, a more intelligible policy, and a policy which would in the end lead to less friction and greater safety. No one would dispute the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. They would always look upon the British Government as the senior partner in the concern. But the Imperial policy would always be subjects to the principles laid down from time to time at the meetings of the Imperial Conference. Such a policy would, he thought, in the long run be saner and safer for the Empire as a whole.

He also thought it would lead to greater publicity. After the great catastrophe which had overtaken European nations in future would want to know more about that foreign policy. He was sure that the after-effects of a change like this, although it looked a simple change, were going to be very important, not only for the Commonwealth of nations, but for the world as a whole. He thought that far too much stress had been laid in the past on the instruments of government. People were inclined to forget that the world was growing more democratic, and that public opinion and the forces finding expression in public opinion were going to be far more powerful than they had been in the past. Where they built up a common patriotism and a common ideal the instrument of government would not be a thing that mattered so much as the spirit which actuated the whole spirit of government.

That, General Smuts continued, seems to be your mission. You talk of an Imperial mission. I think the British Empire has only one mission, and that is a mission for liberty and a mission for greater self-development. You represent the only system in history in which a large number of nations has been living in unity. You talk about a league of nations. You are the only league of nations that has ever existed. If the lines I am sketching here are correct, you are going to be even more a great league of nations in the future; and if you are true to your old traditions of self-government and freedom and are true to those views of your future, you must exercise far greater and a far more beneficial influence on the history of mankind than you have ever done before. I pray that we may have the clearness of vision and of purpose and the strength of soul in the coming days which will be even more necessary than strength of arms. It will depend largely upon us whether in the present struggle the great prize is achieved, or whether the world shall once more be plunged into disaster. The prize is within our grasp, if we have the strength of soul to see the thing through until victory crowns the efforts of our brave men in the field. (Loud cheers.)

The Lord Chancellor proposed the health of the chairman, and the Speaker supported the toast.

Lord French having replied, the proceedings closed.—"The Times."

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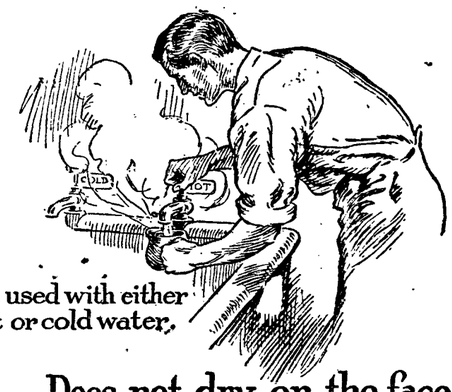

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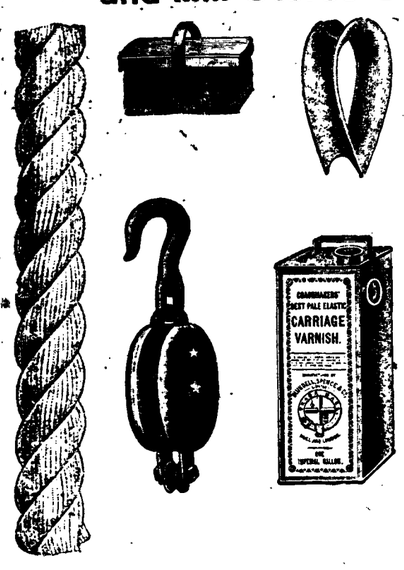

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THE CAPTURE OF ROEUX.

BITTER FIGHTING IN OUTSKIRTS.

GERMAN DOCTOR'S MISTAKE.

The anticipated German counter-attacks have not so far succeeded in shaking our hold on the ground recently won, wrote the special correspondent of "The Times" from the War Correspondents' Headquarters on Tuesday, May 15.

Bullecourt continues to be the scene of severe confused local fighting. We have never quite eradicated the enemy's posts within the village, though we hold a much greater part of the area, besides adjacent trenches in the Hindenburg line and posts beyond the village itself.

As usual, the enemy's latest attacks here have been delivered from the direction of Riencourt, and two attacks of great strength have been beaten off this morning. In the second the enemy succeeded in getting a lodgment in a section of the ruins in the north-west angle of the village. On the other hand, we have consolidated and improved our positions on the north-east side and also west of the Hindenburg line. The balance on the map is not unfavourable to us, while the enemy's casualties are much the heavier, as is invariably the case in these massed counter-attacks.

Further north, at Roeux, we continue steadily to make ground, and the whole village of Roeux seems to be practically in our hands (the capture of the whole village was announced by Sir Douglas Haig yesterday), while we have also pushed out along the railway line on the north, driving the enemy here from positions whence heretofore he had been able to enfilade our advances on Greenland Hill.

I have spent much of the day with the heroes of Saturday's fighting here, that is, with the men who took the chemical works and cemetery and pushed their outposts into Roeux, in doing which, as I have already told you, besides inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, they took about twice as many prisoners as their own total casualties. That they satisfied themselves it is needless to say, for it was a very gallant and thorough piece of work.

THE ENEMY SURPRISED.

The attack, which was delivered in the evening, was preceded by an extremely heavy shrapnel barrage, but the Germans apparently did not anticipate an attack to follow, and were largely taken by surprise. One story, indeed, that is being told, which is almost too good to be true, is to the effect that we took prisoner in a dug-out a German doctor and his staff, and, finding the place equipped as a dressing station, we took our wounded down to him for treatment, no one of our men there being able to speak German. He went ahead and dressed our wounded, but each one, when finished, he labelled for dispatch to a Berlin hospital. It was not till he had done over a hundred and the affair was ended that he discovered that he was not doing up wounded prisoners taken by the Germans, but that he was himself a prisoner, and attending to his conquerors.

English, Scottish and Irish troops were all engaged, and all did equally well. It was the English troops which cleared out the cemetery, with the Scots to help them. From the cemetery there runs westward one of those curious ancient subterranean tunnels with large chambers which are common here, and the enemy had improved it and made openings at various points for machine guns, the only real entrance to the places being down an old well in a corner of the cemetery. We knew of this tunnel, and we apprehended trouble with it, but as a matter of fact, the German garrison made little use of their machine-guns, and our men poured in by the well. There was some savage fighting underground, but the defenders were all either killed or made prisoners.

Between the cemetery and the village there had once been a continuous line of houses. Now they are all gone, but among the ruins are a number of German posts. Irish troops had the defending of this flank, and did it extremely well, clearing out several of these posts and holding off enemy attacks from the village.

All our ground was won that night, and held and consolidated next day, and the following evening we were pushing into the village itself and had a line of posts halfway through it.

While these things were happening on the right of the attack things went equally well on the left, where English troops stormed the ruins of the chemical works, which have been the scene of almost as bitter fighting as Mouquet Farm or any other of the famous positions on the Somme, and carried both the works and the chateau on its right without check.

Those who saw the advance say it was magnificent. Though it was early evening and daylight, the smoke from the barrage and the dust of the battle obscured everything, and in the confusion some of our men lost their way, and again, as usual when lost, went on. Their enterprise had the happiest results, for when the day finished we held a line some 200 yards further than had been intended, and, as subsequent events proved, one much more favourable than the other would have been. We were able to dig in and make and hold the line with extraordinarily few casualties, in spite of a heavy enemy barrage and counter-attack.

In the chateau there was one curious position with machine-gun emplacements protected by 7ft. of solid concrete, which had openings for machine-guns to east, south, and north—that is to say from all points except that from which our attack must come. On that westward side the post was masked by the chateau itself. The southern and northern openings were intended to enfilade our troops attacking on either side, while the eastern was to fire on their backs after they had passed. It was characteristically German. Fortunately, the Germans had not considered the possibility that our artillery might have completely flattened the chateau itself, so that the post was completely exposed from that side, and it was from that side that we attacked and rushed it.

I reported at the time that the prisoner taken here were from the 360th and 362nd Regiments, and of the latter alone we know that the losses in prisoners and killed were not much, if any, short of 1,000.

On the line as a whole things continue to be what is known as quiet, which means that, though the artillery never rests, there is no important infantry movement. The weather, after a heavy thunderstorm the night before last, is again hot and sultry.

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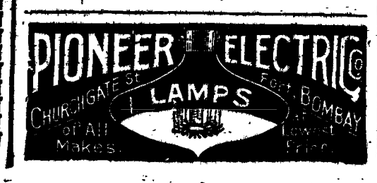

THE PRESS AND THE WAR

SIR W. ROBERTSON AND ITS RESPONSIBILITIES.

The annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund was held on Saturday May 12, at the Mansion House, London. Lord Northcliffe presided.

Sir William Robertson, responding to the toast of the Imperial Forces, paid a high tribute to the navy and the labours of the men of the mercantile marine who were silently and heroically doing their work in mine-sweeping and in other hazardous enterprises. Alluding to the original Expeditionary Force, those splendid troops, he said, were battered, bruised, and sometimes beaten to their knees, but they were never beaten in spirit; and, under the guidance of Lord French, they rendered possible the successes which had since been achieved by the gallant troops who have followed them under the guidance of Sir Douglas Haig.

He would also ask people to remember—they very seldom did—that every war had its own peculiarities. No two wars and no two battles had ever been fought or ever would be in exactly similar conditions. There was no war in the history of the world which had so differed from its predecessors as the present war. Aeroplanes had changed operations, tactical as well as strategical. The use of enormous masses of heavy artillery had rendered the preparation for battle a long process, calling for the most rapid system of communication and transportation and demanding the very highest qualities of organising power in the general.

During the last five or six weeks we had expended no less than 200,000 tons of munitions in France alone, and we took out some 50,000 tons of stone for making and mending roads. In this connection he would like to acknowledge the most valuable services rendered to the army by the railway managers and the railway employees who had gone out of this country to do that work for us in France. A man of distinction said the other day that in this war he put the weight of the military factor about 25 per cent, the remaining 75 per cent. not being of a purely military nature, and made up of many things, such as agriculture, shipping, food, diplomacy.

THE CO-OPERATION OF THE PRESS.

We were to-day fighting a war upon the issue of which depended our imperial existence, and regarding the necessity and righteousness of which no one except a few cranks and a few other people not very significant had any doubt. One obvious result was that the press had not only a great power, but it had an equally great responsibility. In order to win we must put into it the resources of the nation, and there was no more powerful agency for ensuring this than the press. He wanted the press to keep its eye not only on the 25 per cent. but on the 75 per cent. We did not want flaming headlines, exaggerations, and so forth; we wanted consistent and courageous direction of public opinion into right channels. We wanted to face the fact and to state them and we wanted at the same time to avoid discouraging our own people and encouraging the enemy. (Cheers). In this connection the editors of our press in general had co-operated most cordially and most efficiently.

Lord Northcliffe, proposing "Prosperity to the Newspaper Press Fund," said that the press were fully alive to the responsibilities of which Sir William Robertson had spoken, and they might claim that they had done not a little in raising vast sums for army purposes. Sir W. Robertson would inspire journalists to renewed effort.

Mr. F. J. Hillier (chairman of the Council of the Fund) announced the list of donations in connection with the dinner, which, he said, had reached a record sum. The total amounted to £5,500. This exceeded the previous best by nearly £1,500. (Cheers).—The "Manchester Guardian."

To assist the Burma Priority Committee the Local Government have decided to form four sub-committees to deal with applications connected with the main industries of timber, rice, mining, and oil-mining. These committees will meet once a week and advise the Priority Committee on all applications connected with the above industries. Applications for material, stores, etc., not connected with these industries, will be dealt with by the Priority Committee as heretofore.

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WHAT THE DOCTOR ASKED?

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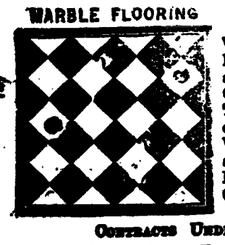

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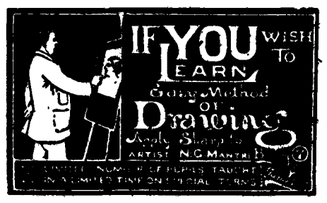

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FRIGHTFUL LOSSES IN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

Mr. G. H. Perris, "The Daily Chronicle" special correspondent, writing from the French Front, Friday May 11, says:—

Last night and again this morning the troops of the Prussian Crown Prince were sent forward to wrest from the French the ground the latter have taken on the road from Craonne to Corbeny. They completely failed, suffering heavy loss.

I have left the official bulletins to speak of a series of similar actions resulting similarly during this week; but it is important that our public should understand the general character of the constant engagements that fill the intervals between the major battles of the concerted offensive of the Allies.

In the first place, it is to be noticed that the strategical initiative is exclusively held by us. We deliver carefully conceived and prepared attacks on wide points, and in the intervals necessary for new concentration of material conduct detailed operations to strengthen the new lines. The Germans attempt no large offensive, but launch strong local counter-attacks in the hope of recovering lost ground.

COSTLY DEFENSIVE.

The defensive, varied by local counter-attacks, is necessarily more costly than the wide fronted offensive when the latter is served with a greatly superior artillery and an infantry tactic such as that evolved by generals and other chiefs to which Hindenburg himself has given a reluctant testimonial.

The roll of prisoners, of which the enemy does not pretend to any such numbers as ours, is probably typical of the proportions of total losses, although swollen somewhat by a difference of moral which leads the sons of the Fatherland to surrender more freely.

The desperate bravery of these counter-attacks is not to be denied, but their only permanent result is a ceaseless and frightful usury that doubles the guilt of the men who decree them.

After the French advance, which I witnessed last Friday to the north of Rheims, the German commanders ordered a large force to attempt to recover the lost trenches, throwing into the struggle two new divisions which had only just arrived on that part of the front. They were broken to bits under a crescent of gun and machine-gun fire, 700 prisoners remaining in the hands of our Allies.

USELESS ASSAULTS.

After the capture of the plateaux of Vauclerc and California above Craonne last Friday and Saturday the enemy brought up four new divisions and spent them in a long series of useless assaults in which he lost several thousand prisoners and many thousands of dead and wounded.

It may be asked why the very different plan attributed to Hindenburg is not being carried out. That plan, much advertised in the German Press and wireless, promised above all a strict economy of life.

Its essential feature was to be the gradual drawing back of a highly elastic line of defence in such a way that we should always have to pay the maximum penalty of assault, and never attain our end of breaking through. I need not recall the details, fanciful as they turn out to be, of how this was to be accomplished, because they have vanished into oblivion along with various grand offensive projects attributed to the same old hand.

Suffice it that in that plan counter-attacks had the place they properly hold in tactical science, a purpose by no means hopeless.

The general idea was that the first lines would be held lightly, in chief by machine-gunners astutely hidden to take the utmost toll of the assailants, and that these should then be drawn on to the real ground of combat, behind where they would fall into all manner of traps, be decimated by massed artillery, and finished off with the bayonet.

FAILURE OF THE PLAN.

I have already shown, by citing German army orders, that the method of holding first lines lightly has had to be abandoned, and delicate manœuvres are impossible for a like reason—namely, that in general the German soldier has now neither the courage for solitary resistance nor the intelligence for delicate manœuvres.

In every essential the plan has failed. The new German line is not at all elastic. With a rapidity that would have made anyone softer than its author weep hot tears it fell into an extreme rigidity. This is at once the reason of our immediate difficulties and the surety of our ultimate success.

The only thing the Allied armies had to fear was not to be able to bring the enemy to decisive action, in circumstances chosen by ourselves. For a moment the vision of an elastic retreat, in which we should always chase and never catch, hung over us like a veritable nightmare. That has passed. The Boche is pinned down so far, and it does not look as though he would be able to slip out of the grasp in which he is held.

He is probably in a mortal funk as to what may happen when he is next compelled to try a big bolt to the rear. Meanwhile he holds on desperately to a string of positions which he chose at leisure as the strongest to be found. We have taken some of the best of them, and he must either counter-attack without any of the advantages he had dreamed of or rest at a serious disadvantage till he is driven on to still less favourable ground.

Such is the broad result of three weeks of the French offensive, and it is enough to satisfy all reasonable expectations.

THE WAY TO VICTORY.

SPEECH BY LORD DERBY.

The Earl of Derby, in opening an Air Service Exhibition, at Liverpool, on Saturday May 11 said it was impossible to speak too highly of the bravery of the members of the Flying Corps, says the "Daily Telegraph." He doubted whether in this war there was any other branch in the Service of whom it might be more truly said that they laid down their lives and saved the lives of their comrades. They were the eyes of the Army, and were able to give the observation without which our artillery fire would be far less effective than it was at the present moment. There had been two discussions, probably two amongst many that would take place before the end of the war, as to whether or not we had supremacy of the air. He defied anybody to say whether any nation had complete supremacy of the air, but he would like to compare the supremacy of the air which we had at present, with the supremacy of the sea which we claimed. We said we had the supremacy of the sea, and a great many of our ships remain in harbour. The Germans said they had the supremacy of the sea and all their ships remained in harbour. Let both say they had supremacy of the sea, but he ventured to observe that the supremacy of the sea which England had was the one we preferred to have rather than the one the Germans pretended to have. So it was with our Air Service On the essential days in the battles of Arras and the Somme in July the supremacy of the air was ours absolutely. As regarded the supremacy and the bravery of the men in the air there could be no comparison between our nation and any other. "The only thing," said his lordship, "we have to think of is the supremacy of invention, and which is just as important as supply. Is that as much in our hands as we would wish it to be? No, because you never get all you want, either in the Flying Corps or in anything else in this world, but I do believe that at the present moment there are better brains at work in this country in pefecting and improving our flying machines than there are in any other country in the world." (Hear hear.)

This department of flying is no longer entirely confined to the War Office, it is now under an Air Board, and there are many people who say they are not doing all they ought. As a general rule the people who tell us that nothing is being done are just the people who are most ignorant of what is being done. I venture to say that at present there is no stone being left unturned to do all that is possible by human intelligence to improve the fighting capacity of our air services. When I turn to the question of supply, I hope you will not take it out of place on my part if I draw the attention of those responsible for the manufacture of those machines to the grave danger to our Air Service and men, by any stoppage of work at such a moment as this. The loss of a day in a workshop may mean the loss of 100 lives on the battlefield, and I ask those engaged in the manufacture of these instruments of war to consider the position most carefully and be certain that they do all they can to help the Flying Corps in their arduous and dangerous work. (Cheers.)

THE KING'S TRIBUTE.

Had the Flying Corps received all the recognition to which they were entitled He did not say they could ever be repaid by any rewards his Majesty might give, but he did think the records of the honours they had received were a tribute to the work they had done. They had received no fewer than seven V.C.'s, seventy-two D.S.O.'s, 304 Military Crosses, ninety-seven Military Medals, fifty-four D.C. meda's, fifty-three Meritorious Service Medals, besides innumerable honours from foreign Allied nations, whilst 486 were mentioned in despatches. There was one honour common to the whole of the Flying Corps which he thought they were more proud of than anything else, and that was that the King on his own initiative appointed himself Colonel-in-Chief of the Flying Corps as a tribute to the gallantry they had displayed. No people had done more unostentatious work than their Majesties since the beginning of the war. (Cheers.) It had, he thought, been kept all too secret. It would astonish people if they knew what they had done. Now that they were coming to Liverpool, the least they could do in that city what to show by their welcome their appreciation of the efforts made by the most constitutional monarchy that had ever stepped. (Cheers.)

Referring to the general outlook of the war, Lord Derby said: "We are an extraordinary nation, either up in the skies one day, or down in the depths the next. People we are certain to win. I believe that. But it should always be coupled with a qualification, 'If we all do our best.' (Cheers.) If we do our best we are certain to win. We are told that the submarine menace is the most dangerous one—it is probably the most dangerous that this country has ever had to face, but we are certain to beat it if we ration ourselves as we are called upon to do. We are bound to have better guns, better ammunition, more destroyers, more men-of-war, and more cargo ships. If we have those, we win the war, and we can have them if everybody does his best in helping to supply them. In this country at the present moment there is no scope for the man who does not do all the work in his power for the country. If the war is to be won, it will be, and can only be, by the hearty co-operation of all classes doing all they possibly can to merit the success which will await them. Therefore at the present moment, whilst I am absolutely optimistic as to the result of the war, if we do our best I should not be nearly so optimistic if there is any falling-off on the part of any section of the community in this Empire. I hope there will not be such falling off and if there is not, you may rest assured that it will not only bring a quicker peace than perhaps many anticipated, but it will bring at the same time a peace that will not pass away in our lifetime; it will be a peace that for many generations to come will leave scope for this country, in friendly rivalry with other nations, to secure the prosperity and happiness for which men at the front are dying every moment of the day. (Cheers.)

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